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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,517.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5-30 P.M.				
19th Sept	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6523
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	SALSETTE	6006	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7588		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7588		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.—Through Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on TUESDAYS), taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on.
			THURSDAY
QUINERA	5,696	Boyer	1st Oct. 1908
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. "
★DUNAIRE	4,142	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,548	Schmitz	24th Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE DE MARSEILLE	6,378	Escallon	18th Mar. "
ARMANDO DIAZ	6,385	Gelconnet	15th Apr. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5548	Schmitz	9th Oct. 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Verron	6th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATINO	4,340	L. Maneini	15th Oct. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,589	D. Maganini	15th Nov. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa or with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONZO	5,000	G. Beistto	17th Sept 1908.
CAPRI	4,999	D. Podesta	17th Oct. 1908.
ISONZO	5,000	G. Beistto	17th Nov. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 190.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

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G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT
No. 89, HORNBY ROAD

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 21st Sept.	11 a.m.	P D & G*
KOLA	1,305	Thur. 17th Sept.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2171	Fri. 18th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Sept, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1305 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Sept, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, sailing on or about the 26th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

16th September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radesich	1st October	1908
KOERNTH	5,301	A. Favetti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4882	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radesich	1st Dec.	1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the Rh, Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *viâ* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	G. Bergmillan.	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	573	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1136	570	*990	429	869
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
R. City of Agra	...	...	Oct. 3	...
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 7
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 17	.....	Nov. 10
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 16	.....	Dec. 5
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Dec. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 16 1909
A. City of Sparta	...	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Feb. 3

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation:

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Ironmongers can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.
Also Makers of No Mrs. Butts.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager,
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yo 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Astung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	(Kingtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

"APENTA"

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

POONA RACES-1908.

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Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 20.	Linear magnification 6x. Surface magnification 36x. Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 100.
GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 30.	Linear magnification 9x. Surface magnification 81x. Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 115.
GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 40.	Linear magnification 12x. Surface magnification 144x. Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.

A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.

Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. 26.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Bedroom Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.

DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Maksujee and Co., Bombay.)

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhowsuggur.

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

F. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR

Huntly Blend,

and take no other.

When you ask for

Club Blend

SEE THAT IT IS IN A

Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
62 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man.—Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Theraplon, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave not a taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Theraplon, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which so little ostentation and noise have been made, and the certain and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Theraplon may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, Kimberley.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a **Luxuriant Growth.**

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Since, 1820, 67, 1908.

50/- is a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.

TRADE MARK

As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of

DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:

119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

TEA, COFFEE, OILMANS STORES, HAMS, BACON, CHEESE.

LIPTONS

QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE.

NOTE ADDRESS

FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIES
BOMBAY, LIPTON BUILDING,
APOLLO STREET.
POST BOX No. 248. NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayapal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, eruptions and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, convulsive cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required. See that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own) on those that ignorantly enter their shops, for the sake of extra profit. Every genuine bottle of these medicines manufactured, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of nerve and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six-penny stamps (English or Colonial), from the Manager, NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 3, Bond Street, Cheapside Square, London E.C., or of Agents for same in all parts of the World. Trade Mark Pending.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.

These medicines are formulated from the Prescriptions of Physicians of the highest standing, and are prepared with the greatest possible care and accuracy. Each ingredient is of the purest quality procurable, and is carefully tested before being used. Every bottle is sealed with a Government Stamp, and bears the Trade Mark of the Company.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONVALESCENT HOME, KHANDALLA.

THE HOME will RE-OPEN, on MONDAY, September, 21st 1908.
For particulars apply to—
THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
Convalescent Home, Khandalla,
L. H. SAVILE,
Hon: Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COY., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 26th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Mercantile Press Coy., Ltd., will be held at the office of Messrs. Talbockhund and Shapurji, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th October, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made upto the year ending 30th June, 1908.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are elegible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from 21st September to 7th October, 1908, both the days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1908.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST (STATUTORY) ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 6th of October, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report relating to the operations of the Company from its commencement up to 15th September, 1908.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
for the Bombay Company, Ltd.,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER, 15TH, 1908.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1908, for the execution of works noted below :—

(a) Works in the construction of Assessment and Building Ward Offices, at Sankli Tank.
(b) Works in the construction of a Camel House in the Victoria Gardens.

2. Forms of Contract, Specifications, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenderers will have to lodge deposits as shown below :—

Item No.	Amount to be deposited with the tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tender.
(a)	Rs. 1670.	Deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the contract amount will be made from the bills of the contractor whose tender may be accepted.
(b)	Rs. 285.	

4. Tenders enclosed in separate covers, signed and sealed should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office upto the time above-mentioned. The deposit accompany each Tender should be in cash or public securities. This will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the contract.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JOSEPH HALL, M.INST.C.E., M.I. MECH.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 17th Instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

"THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own nose, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,
Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE
GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE
PICTORIA BRAND
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,

SEPTEMBER, 16TH AND 21ST.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
AMATEUR
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

GEORGIA SING SONG.

Marching through Georgia, Good Old Jeff, Who's that a'calling, Old Folks at Home, So early in the mornin', Camptown Races.

Topical Duet ... Messrs. Binning and Cassels.
Banjo Quartet ... "White Coons" ... Messrs. Coombs, Cottrell, and Jackson.
Song ... Never mind the weather ... Mrs. Binning.
Dance ... (Minuet, Highland Fling, etc.) Mesdames Coombs, De Berry, Paterson Brown, and Stevens. Messrs. Coombs, Cottrell, Kent and Saunders.
Song ... "We parted on the Shore." Mr. Cassels.

PART II.

Opening Chorus. There is a tavern in the town.
Banjo Quartet ... "Entertainment."
Song ... Yeomen of England." ... Mr. Cottrell.
Song ... Sambo ... Mrs Paterson Brown
Song ... It is a way we have in the Army. Mr. Binning.
Song ... Oh peaceful England ... Mrs. Binning.
Song ... The Cake Walk ... Mr. Croft
Banjo Solo ... "Pompadour." ... Mr. Cottrell.
Song ... "I wish I had someone to love me." Mr. Cassels.
Chorus ... "Off to London."

Orchestra lent by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

Music under the direction of Mr. Clement Robinson.

Box Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5 and 4. Unreserved, Rs. 2 and 1.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M., LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY.	HONGKONG	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bamberg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Penang.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpur	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe,
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT, and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. There are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and so far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Diners served till late hours.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles : Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BAEL and RED GUM SYRUP.—This is an agreeable preparation and is a guaranteed cure for those suffering from Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. Per bot., Re. 1. PHILLIPS & Co.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance. Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 6. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Mahom Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Gentoos and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. F. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 3 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAWN—MOWERS.—Patent Excelsion Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives, and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locomotive Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change in Proprietor. Open to Inspection. Reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 408, care of "Bombay Gazette."

MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 16. Apply Box No. 402, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.)

WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 10 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Nagdevi Street on the Tramway Line.

High Court O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 118 of 1906.

Bai Premabai and another ..... Plaintiffs,
vs.
Manore Parshotum ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed under the order made in the above suit, dated the 9th day of June 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 16th day of September, 1908, at 4. p. m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises :

PARTICULARS.

All the estate or interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs and of the abovenamed defendant in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 120 and 5/9 Square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 60, now under B. Ward No. 275, Street No. 326 and bounded on the East by the said Nagdevi Street, on the West by a Sweeper's passage, on the North by Ramchandrajee's temple and on the South by the house of Bapoo Viram.

For further particulars and printed conditions of Sale, application may be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmada Shanker, Attorneys for the Receiver herein, at their office at No. 2 Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW with a large garden at Tardeo Road, opposite the Byramjee Hall, Tardeo.

Under instructions from the Bank of Bombay, the mortgagees Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 17th September, 1908, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas Vurjdas, under and by virtue of the power of Sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of October, 1901, the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Feras Salt Batty ground with the Bungalow and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the eastside of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, computed to contain by admeasurement seven thousand five hundred and eighty-eight square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by a piece of ground now or formerly belonging to Government, on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the north by the property now or of late Jagoonath Narranji and on or towards the south by ground previously belonging to Merwanjee Rustomjee deceased, but afterwards belonging to Cawasjee Manockjee Mombutiwala; which said piece of land (with other ground adjoining) is registered in the books of the Commissioner of Forse land under Nos. 461 and 462 and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 61 and 62 and is assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3829 (1), Street No. 691, Tardeo Road.

Possession of the property will be given to the purchaser on completion. For printed copies of particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., the Solicitors, for the mortagees, at their office No. 24, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Acting Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 11-30 a.m., at Bhoiwada, Parel, the stock-in-trade of the late Kutchra Gunput, consisting of bags of rice, pulses, iron safe, chests, clock, mirror, pictures, vases, lamps, copper and brass pots, chairs, carpets, pillows, mehta boxes, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES WHITE MULLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Luckmidas Bhimjee ex. S.S. "City of Agra."

L. F. B. 2328-44—17 Cases White Mulls.
2345-52—8 " "
MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of September, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :

On account of the concerned.
1 case about 50 pieces plated trays of different shapes and designs.
20 pieces iron folding bedsteads.

Balance of the consignment of English Safes by J. Grove and Sons, consisting of—
1 Safe, 36 by 24 by 24, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, and boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.
1 Safe, 30 by 24 by 24, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, and boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.
1 Safe, 28 by 20 by 20, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, and boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.
3 Safes, 28 by 30 by 32, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, and boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.

Balance of the Consignment of English safes by Midland Safe Co.
4 Safes with Chubb's locks and bell, 26 by 28.
20 cases Corvin Water (Mineral water.)

On account of the concerned :—
One lot consisting of Chairs with arm and without arm, easy chairs, Rocking chairs, cane chairs, canvas chairs, marble top table, etc., etc.
One lot consisting of Biscuits, Wheat, meals, accordeons, pick-me-up, American Icecream Soda, Gingerade Cider Raspberry essences, Cricket balls, Cup Syrup Iron antiodine, fever mixture, Cholera Tincture, Cottaid pills, etc.

By order of Bai Pirozbai Bomanjee Vakil and on account and at the risk of Haj Memon Esmail Joosab :
1 diamond ring.
3206-3209—4 cases each 30 pieces Italian (Black) 46 by 40 to 45 yards.
3211-3215—5 cases each 30 pieces Italian (Black) 46 by 40 to 45 yards.
3216-2229—5 cases each 30 pieces Italian (Black) 46 by 40 to 45 yards.
3176-80, 3186-90, 3181-85 } 15 cases each 30 pieces black Italian 46 by 40 to 45 yards,
2992-96—5 cases each 200 pieces book Muslin 49 by 12 yards.
3017-24—8 cases each 200 pieces Book Muslin 49 by 12 yards.
3096-3107—12 cases each 60 pieces each 38 by 50 yards stripped.
4-5—2 cases White Shirting Doria.
5 8—4 cases White Shirtings.
4-7—4 cases White Shirtings.
6-10—5 cases White Shirtings.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Alkonis." No case, however worst, stands effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

Messrs. O. J. HEYNER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business [illegible] to correspond with them.
WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "HEYNER," LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET.

Suit No. 564 of 1907.

Fakir Mahomed Valad Mahomed Saheb
vs.
Mahibubbi and others.

Under instruction from H. H. Wadia, Esq., the Special Commissioner appointed by the High Court, under the decree in the above Suit, dated the 29th day of June 1908, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Doctor Street, bearing Municipal C Ward No. 7040 and Street No. 219-221 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1392, 1392-1393, New Nos. 8554, Old Survey No. 1037 and New Survey No. 1403-1407 admeasuring about one hundred sixty-five and six-ninths square yards standing in the name of Mahomed Saheb bin Yasin Saheb and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street, on or towards the North by a passage and house of Mahomed Ali Rogay and on or towards the South by the house of Orah Mayajee Ahmedbhoy.

For further particulars conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardeser Hormusjee Dinshaw & Co., attorneys for the Special Consignees at their Office, No. 29 Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 16th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to Leopold & Co., in Nawrojji's Street, in the new stone building, next to Belgium Consulate, the very valuable and artistic design household furniture, made to order by Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslaner and others, rich opencarved teapoy and writing table, combination dressing and washhand tables, drawingroom suite in 10 pieces, lined Genoa embossed silk tapestry, Satsuma and Doulton vases, wedge-wood and old English procelain vases and dinner-set, old Chinaware, typewriter, elegant sideboard, rich pictures and oil-painting, artistic design cabinet, electric punkha, Singapore cane chairs, bookcases, rich plated-ware by Elkington, Reed and Barton and Walker and Hall, fish cases, single and double almiras, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, 1 large Musical box, one nearly new cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., book-cases, baba perambulator, ice-box, tables, iron and brass bedstead, Ditmar's table and hanging Lamps, very handsome rich ornament of the season, Parian figures, one lot of books, Rambler bicycle, cooking utensils and boiler copper water-tank, sundries, etc., the property of A. Stern, Esq., and others.

The property of another gentleman—
1 Raleigh gentleman's bicycle with lamp, pump, gear case, etc., complete.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome, strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

By order of Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Lalimwala and on account and risk of Gordhandas Peraj—
1 rubber-tyred bicycle wheels Shigram by "Press," in very good order.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Maruti Lane, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m., (B. T.), Messrs. BANNETT, & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Rustom and K. R. Cama and on account and risk of the mortgagors Sorabji and Nowroji Bamonji Pavri, in pursuance of the power of sale vested under the mortgage, dated the 2nd March 1906, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate, lying and being at Maruti Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district and Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey Nos. 764 and 117, New Survey Nos. 8738, 8729, Collector's Old Nos. 443, 454, Collector's New Nos. 5503 and 5482, and by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under A. Ward No. 2478, Street No. 66, and bounded on the east by the properties of Lakhmidas Govindji Kumma and others, on the West and North by the properties of Jeewanjee Edulje Whomisa, and on the South by the said Marooti Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

ILFORD COLLEGE
FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form :—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
Junior Form :—THE ROOKERY.
UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.

A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians extending over a period of many years.

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS :—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

FRESH STOCK ARRIVED.

Our Goods Challenge Competition.
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
are guaranteed to be without blemish.
Our "A 1" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.
DUNLOP'S—The World's Best
MOTOR TYRES and TUBES
of every description in stock.

For prices, etc., apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes, Vegetables and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. Apply Shop to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS.

HAND-CARTS,
STREET-CARTS,
DELIVERY VANS, ETC.
FOR
Confectioners, Bakers, Caterers, Dairymen
Aerated Water Manufacturers, Booksellers, Stationers, Chemists,
Oilmanstores, Wine
Merchants, Etc.
Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF
DASTOOR OCULISTS Ld
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer ClanMacleod, 3,043 tons Captain H G Fishenden will sail to-day for Chittagong with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Quilos, 4,942 tons Captain J. Anderson arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Japan Line steamer Kageshima Maru, 3,372 tons Captain Arakawa arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba 1,607 tons Captain F. Chappell arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via coast ports, with a general cargo, 3 cases opium, 1 horse, Major Haines and 49 deck passengers.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons Captain W B Murison arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of petroleum in bulk.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umta 3,491 tons, Captain R. Phillips sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta etc. with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Lucknow 2,370 tons, Captain G. R. Boyck, will sail to-day for Bushire in ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 14th September should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

Scorpion.....Capt.....Mentor .....German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 15.

Argyll	2205	Robinson ..... Cori Bros & Co
Bahadur	2936	Cubbin ..... T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evenson ..... W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba	1607	Chappell ..... M M & Co
Clematis	2329	Davies ..... James Mackintosh & Co
City of Lucknow	2371	Boyck ..... K N & Co
Firoze	2005	Watson ..... Bo & P S N Co
Fairport	2733	Greage ..... The Bombay Co
Ferrier	1069	Berg ..... F F Campbell & Co
Garsenke	2297	Stoney ..... W & A G & Co
Hydra	831	Lykke..Bangkok.... F F Campbell & Co
Inchbonva	2572	Nicholas ..... T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant	4778	Kindall ..... K N & Co
Kirley Bank	2092	Kerr ..... W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar	460	Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Kirklee	3275	Watson ..... W & A Graham & Co
Kola	510	Maxon ..... M M & Co
Kenley	2429	Wilson ..... W & A Graham & Co
Kageshima Maru	3372	Arakawa ...Kobe ...N Y Kaisha
Lady Gordon	316	Butler ..... M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Toms ..... Turner Morrison & Co
Oceana	3507	Shanghai ..... 27-10 P & O S N Co
Oceanien	2536	Magnenbourmea ..... 12-9 M M & Co
Quilon	4842	Anderson ..... M M & Co
Shahaliam	1918	Davison M'ntns Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer	1921	Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore	2736	Taylor ..... K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir	2565	Bevill ..... Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam	2751	Foster ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin...Shah ..... Shah S N Co
Strathelyde	2842	Creram ..... W & A G & Co
Singu	1912	Murison ..... Shaw Wallace & Co
Ujina	3426	Broeq ..... Calcutta ..... M M & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed ..... Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macleod	3043	Fisheden	Chittagong	16-9	F M & Co
C&R Moshtari	1110	Gore	Busreh	20-9	Bo & P S N Co
D & E Colum	3963	MacCaiblam		25-9	M M & Co
F Delta	4789	Snow	Shanghai	16-9	P & O Co
H Rahmani	1172	Geddie	Jedda	17-9	B & P S N Co
G Islami	1603	Newly	Jeddah	26-9	Bo & P S N Co
L Puri	648	Office			B S N Co
O Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R.S. Ports	24-9	B & P S N Co
P Rabenfels	2943	Probert	K'chi	17 9	W & A G & Co
Q Budree	1613	Baldwin	Jeddah	21-9	G Jeevajee

H W P D

Coarland	760	Ebrahim	Ports	17-9	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	K'chi	19-9	B S N Co
Penani	552	Shamsudin	B'nager	16-9	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circassia	4815	Tart	L'pool 24-9 W & A G & Co
4	Ischia	2481	Beisito	Shanghai 29-9 F R S N Co
5	Martin	2433	Archer	Genoa 29-9 T Morrison & Co
6	Upada	3382	Stewart	N F M M & Co
12	Assaye	4395	Daniel	Shanghai P & O Co
16	Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah 24-9 B & P S N Co

M W D D

Egypt	4178	Summers	London	26-9 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Quilos s	Anderson	Calcutta, Sept 8
15	Kageshima Maru s	Arakawa	Kobe, Aug 13
	Bulimba s	Chappell	Busreh, Sept 2
	Singu s	Murison	Rangoon, Sept 3

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	D Balduino s	Maganzini	Genoa, &c
	Umta s	Phillips	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Tuesday :—
Steamer Clan Macleod, Fishenden, for Chittagong.
" City of Lucknow, Boyck, for Bushire.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer Singu, for Rangoon.
" Bulimba, for Persian Gulf, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Macedonia, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 14th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa, arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 13th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, arrived at Antwerp on the evening of the 12th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Gouverneur arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 14th instant, via Lamu.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—45 bales wool, H Mitha and Co ; 110 bales wool, M Ratansie ; 100 bales gunny cuttings P Bhimjee ; 20 bales gunny cuttings, K Visram and Co ; 2,187 cwts myrabollams, W Beecher ; 500 cwts mowraseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—6,325 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee ; 3,640 cwts castorseed, 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 350 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 17 bales hemp D M Doongaji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rahenfels s—55 bales cotton, Hirachand and Co ; 28 cwts bees wax M Jofferbhoy ; 80 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,250 cwts ajmaseed, Worman and Co : 67 cwts cashewnuts, 92 cwts senna leaves, R Jeewandas and Co ; 2,983 cwts myrabollams, W Beecher ; 110 bales cottonfly. N Peerbhoy ; 99 cwts niggerseed, J Lukhmidas ; 76 bales hemp and 23 bales aloefibre D Muncherji.

FOR BREMEN.

Rahenfels s—38 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—84 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, Valkart Bros ; 460 cwts cashewnuts, Nusserwanjee Bros and Co ; 1,980 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 100 cwts gum, Nusseewanji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Matin s—80 tons oldiron C Boggiano and Co; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—90 cwts Kismiss; 28 cwts raisin, T Canjee; 10 cwts horns, 3 cwts ivory M H E Ellias ; 203 boxes dollers Rs 527,105 The International Banking Corporation; 1 cwts ivory K N Meanee and Co.

Ischia s—76 cwts sharkfins R Dhunje and Co ; 23 cwts storax A Allarakhia; 62 cwts sharkfins, K N Meanee and Co ; 45 cwts dry fruits Yue Loong Hingkee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—150 bales twist C Bhawanidas.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—5 cwts ivory H Rawjee.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 16th September.

1. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School on Thursday evening the 17th instant at 6 p.m. punctually.

Dress—Plain clothes.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Offg. Commandant B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th September.

472. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 9-30 p. m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations—Each member of the Corps is entitled to free Tickets for his family. Tickets for Guests will be issued at the rate of Re. 1 each.

Applications for tickets must be made to the President, Sub-Commit ee together with name of Guests and remittance, addressed to the Head-Quarter Office, Fort. No application will be considered after the 20th instant.

L. P. RUSSELL,
Lieut.-Col.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 16th September.

409.—Detail for the week ending 19th Instant :—

To-day Wednesday, 16th Inst.—" G " Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a m.

" M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

"B" Coy. Parade on Coy Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday, 17th Inst.—" L " Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a. m.

" I " Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 18th Inst.—" K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday, 19th Inst.—" H " Coy. Parade on Coy Parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

410.—Rifle Matches—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1908-1909 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

The following extracts are published for information :—

The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks.

Entrance fee Rs 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 20th September 1908

No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1908.

The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs 5,110.

A. B. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 15th September 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	14	7	55	19 p. m.	5
Teheran ...	15	1	15	1 a. m.	31
Suez	15	2	5	0 p. m.	48

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Soukim interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Assab Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).

HOME EVIDENCE.

Another Bombay doctor tells us his opinion, thus adding one more piece of home evidence to the score or more that are regularly appearing in these columns.

That we can test the truth of home evidence such as this, makes it far more valuable than testimony which comes from those living thousands of miles away. Bombay people want Bombay evidence, and no better can be asked for than that of Dr. Abdul Razak, House Surgeon, Northcote Police Hospital, who requires no introduction to the Bombay public as a successful physician :—He says, I have used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and have had good results from them in cases of Kidney troubles.

Backache is a sign that the kindneys are weak or diseased, and at such times more work is forced upon them than they can perform, causing headache, tired feeling, irritability, nervousness, etc., and if neglected dropsy, rheumatism, urinary troubles and other dangerous illness follow. The Pills are a specific for all kidney and bladder affections for old or young and leave no after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Re. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CHESTERFIELD—September 5, at Hisdann, Rajputana, of enteric, Mr. E. P. Chesterfield, Assistant Engineer, Nagda-Muttra Railway, aged 27 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

EVERYBODY IS TALKING
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THEY SUPERSEDE
QUININE,
Tone up the whole system, prevent and cure Cold and Fever, and are harmless to the most delicate constitution
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The cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence
Re. 1 per box of 100 delivered anywhere in India.
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THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 41m.; High water, 3-27m, 3-15a; Low water, 9-10m., 9-24a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage ground.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Sept. 17th, Last Quarter, 4h. 3-4m. p.m.; Sept. 25th, New Moon, 8h.29-4m. p.m. ; Sept. 22nd, in Apogee 5h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, September 17.—Triangular Matches, Presidency vs. Parsis, Bombay Gymkhana ground. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 4 26m., 4 2a. Low water, 10-10m., 10-21a.

Friday, September 18.—Banks closed. P. and O. steamer Arcadia, with English Mails of 4th September, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Triangular Matches, Presidency vs. Parsis. Empire Theatre, Variety Entertainment. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets 6h. 39m.; High water, 3-48m. 5-8a. Low water 0-22m., 11-42a.

Saturday, September 19.—Triangular Matches, Presidency vs. Parsis. Ladies Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, half-yearly general meeting at the Pavilion, 7 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 39m. ; High water, 7-39m., 7-12a. Low water, 2-3a.

Sunday, September 20.—14th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets 6h. 38m.; High water, 8-51m. 8-33a. Low water, 1-16m., 3-3a.

Monday, September 21.—Triangular cricket matches. Empire, Theatre, Variety Entertainment. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets 6h. 37m. High water, 9-35m. 9-24a. Low water, 2-24m. 3-38a.

Tuesday, September 22.—Triangular cricket matches. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m.; High water, 10-7m., 10-3a. Low water, 8-36m., 4-6a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. "Ischia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. tomorrow, 17th instant.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY (CAVEL STREET).—The Managing Committee are arranging for a series of lectures being delivered in their Library Hall, the first of which will be delivered about the end of the current month by the Rev. Father Hegglin, S.J. of St. Xavier's. Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to reserve seats for the occasion should apply early to the Hon Secretary.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn presiding.

A letter from Mr. T. W. Cuffe applying for leave of absence from the Board's Meetings until 7th November was recorded.

The Engineer in a letter requested to obtain the Board's sanction to bring forward a test case before the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, in order that the principle on which the assessments are made of Trust vacant lands and Trust leased lands, prior to the completion of the building thereon, may be settled for all time.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard was against adopting the course suggested by the Engineer. He did not, he said, know what benefit the Trust would get out of the institution of suits.

It was resolved to ask the solicitors to state a case for Counsel's opinion.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the above Essays will you be so good as to announce that the Prizes have been awarded to :—(1). O. S. S. O. (2). Narharilal J. Desbhat, B. A.—Yours, etc.,

A FRIEND OF INDIA.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

ONE SCRIPT FOR ALL INDIA.

At a meeting on Thursday at the Albert Hall, of the Ekalipi Vistara Parishad or the Society for the Diffusion of a Uniform script in India, Mr. Justice Sharfuddin presided. He spoke in Urdu, dwelling on the necessity of a common uniform script in India and hoping that the day was not far distant when all the languages in India, including his own vernacular, would be written in one script which would render it easy for Indians of different provinces to understand each other's tongues. This Society, it is apparant, aims at no unification of languages but at a common script for all Indian languages. A common language for all parts of India is undoubtedly better than a common script. But that is not possible. There is no vernacular language which is understood or spoken in all or most parts of India. Formerly and even now Hindustani is more common than any other vernacular. It is being superseded by the English language which is learnt everywhere. A common vernacular script may go a great way towards unification of the kind attempted.

Though the object of the meeting was a common vernacular script, the speaking was not confined to one language. The Chairman addressed the meeting partly in English and mostly in Urdu ; Pandit Sambhu Nath Jharkhande read in Hindi the report of the Society's work during the last two years (second and third) ; Pandit Atul Krishna Goswami, in Bengali, explained the objects of the Society. He said that all the vernacular languages of India were derived from one origin, and if they were all written in one script there would be no difficulty in understanding them. There were speeches in Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Guzrathi, Kashmiri (Dongiri), Multani, Sindhi, Bikaniri, preference being given to Hindi and Bengali. It was a meeting for speaking many languages. It was explained by Pandit Din Dayaln in Hindi that the Devanagar alphabet was the most natural of all the languages. We can only give below the purport of what Mr. B. A. Gupte, of Bombay, elected as one of the Joint Secretaries of the Society at that meeting, said in Marathi :—

Unifying the "lipis" of Aryan India is of course the chief aim of this Society. Its very name tells us that, but we forget that it is already one "lipi." The Gupta "lipi," the Gurmukhi "lipi," the Madhyadesh "lipi", the Rangdi "lipi," the Bengali "lipi," the Oriya or Odhiya "lipi," the Gujarathi "lipi," the Modi "lipi," "ad infinitum" are all but variations of the Nagari "lipi," and not separate species. The difference in the shapes of the alphabets is due to isolation and environments. I place before you an example. Take the "Modi" script of the Marathas. In order to be able to write fast, the Maratha hero Shivaji introduced this script in his records through his Secretary Balaji Chitnis. It is therefore called Chitnisi "valan" or Secretariat script. The Peshwas introduced another "valan" or variety called Bivalkari. The new variety thus acquired the name of the new inventor Bivalkar. Leaving aside this struggle between the different styles, it is the business of this Society to select one. That is all. I therefore do not understand why it should be called ek-lipi vistar when the "lipi" is already one. It may be more appropriately called the selection of a single variation or "valan." That is, the broken-legged Gujarathi is to be straightened, the "murgi-ka pav" or fowl-foot-print like Bengali is to be straightened, the hook-like Gurmukhi is to be straightened. the vowel-gulping Rangdi is to be straightened, the modified "modi," of the Chitnisi or Bivalkari variety is to be straightened to Balbodh. Is this not all ? Then, where does the "ek-lipi" making come in ? There is only one "lipi" already in existence. What the Society wants to do is to leave aside for book-work all its varieties and to select one—the Devanagara, Nagari, or Balbodh. It is not a very easy task, I confess, but one method appeals to me more than others. It consists in allowing the local variations to remain in tact for local correspondence and selecting Nagari for the publication department. I submit a correborative illustration. The Eastern Bangla is a dialect left alone for local conversation and the Western Bangla has become the learned variety: the "maka tuka," "meum et tuum" Goanese Marathi of the Shenvis of Bombay has been reserved for the Zanana ; the Rajapuri "dharlen, khallen" nasal has been confined to the houses. Similarly let the Bengali script remain in Bengal, Gujrathi in Gujrat, for local correspondence, and let the well known Devanagara be used for publishing books, etc. This is the discussion we have before us. Speakers have cried themselves hoarse, journalists have written columns after columns, so much so that not only the mythological vegetable—pen of the Vyankatesh Stotra but even the modern nib made of steel has had its sharp end blunted. What is wanted is action. In order to satisfy our ardent desire to introduce Nagari into every household, I have thought of a way. I lay it before you. Here it is. On the auspicious 1st day of March, of 1905, I completed a booklet and placed it in the hands of a local publisher, I respectfully dedicate it to you, and promise that I will freely distribute 500 copies of the same. Now, come to action and put down the number of copies each of you will distribute. Throw copies into every house and offer rewards to every school for proficiency in the brochure. Let me see how the spread of the "lipi" is then hindered. You are aware of the keen competition for Cobden's medals all over the colleges. Let your Society offer prizes. Showers after showers of essays in Nagari will then drench you. Action is wanted, the repetition of stale arguments "pro" and "con" are not required. There is no more need of talking.

THIS week's meteorological cables from Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Seychelles shows the weather conditions upon the whole to be normal in the South Indian Ocean.

MR. NUGENT MURRAY WHITMORE DANIEL has died at Tan-y-Bwlch, North Wales. Born in 1838, he was educated at Harrow and at the old East India Company's College at Haileybury. Passing out in the last term of the college's existence, he served twenty years in the Bombay Presidency, was Under-Secretary to the Government, and at the time of his retirement was Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmednagar. Mr. Daniel married in 1869 Lady Agnes Knox, daughter of the third Earl of Ranfurly, who survives him.

HOW TO KEEP COOL
We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.
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36 MEADOWS STREET; 11 EAST STREET,
BOMBAY. POONA.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 15.

The shallow depression off the Circars Coast yesterday has become very diffused in character. Rainfall and clouds have diminished considerably in the Peninsula, where rain is almost entirely confined to the East Coast, North of Madras and to the Deccan, being nearly general in the former area and local in the latter.

The Bay monsoon has given local rain in Burma, Assam and Deltaic Bengal, and a slight increase of cloud in Assam. There have been local showers in the Central Provinces, but in the rest of the country the weather has been dry and skies are almost clear in North West India, the Gangetic Plain and the Central parts of the country.

The principal rainfall amounts are Maymyo and Bhamo, two inches ; Chittagong and Silchar, one and-a-half ; Calcutta, False Point and Akola, one ; Ahmednagar, half ; Bijapur and Nizamabad, one and-a-half ; and Bellary, Kodaikanal and Vizagapatam, three-quarters.

Humidity has decreased or in defect in the Gangetic Plain and temperature is normal.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Burma, Assam, Deltaic Bengal, the Deccan and on the north of the East Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered	66·43	63·01	62·49	47·46
Tuesday, 15th September	0·02	0·00	0·02	0·00
Total	66·45	63·01	62·51	47·46
Up to same date last year	91·93	96·88	97·84	99·40

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 15.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill	0·00	58·67	46·57	89·95

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared at Rawalpindi. Humidity has increased at Lahore and is now in excess while it continues normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal. Winds are westerly to north-westerly at Rawalpindi, Sirsa, Ambala and Delhi, while Maltan and Lahore report calms.

The United Provinces.—Skies have cleared at Jhansi, but light to moderate cloud still persists over the rest of the division. Humidity is generally in large defect. Temperature is normal. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has decreased in Lower Sind and skies are now clear in both districts. Humidity is in excess in the Indus Valley while it continues normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal Winds are north-easterly at Jacobabod and north-westerly in other places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased in Cutch and skies are clear in West Central India, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains less amount of moisture than usual generally. Temperature is normal except for a defect at Bhuj during night. Winds are north-easterly to north-westerly everywhere but Dwarka has a calm.

The Central provinces.—Local rain has fallen, the chief amounts being 1·02 inches at Akola, 0·40 inch at Hoshangabad and 0·25 inch at Chanda. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual at Chanda and drier at Nagpur and Saugar. Day temperature is in defect at Amraoti, Nagpur, Chanda and Raipur ; but night temperature is normal. Winds are southerly at Raipur and north-easterly to north-westerly in other places.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded along the coast. Humidity has decreased at Ratnagiri but remains normal elsewhere. Temperature is either equal to or in slightly above the average. Winds are northerly or north-easterly except for a calm at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen, the important falls being 1·50 inches at Nizamabad ; 1·36 inches at Bijapur ; and 0·55 inch at Amednagar. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air has become damper than usual in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature is in defect at Sholapur and normal over the rest of the division, but minimum is above the average at Poona and normal elsewhere. Winds are westerly to north-westerly except for calms at Belgaum, Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Pressure is relatively high to the north of Latitude 20deg. while it remains normal on the Malabar Coast.

Nearly general rain has been received in the Bombay Deccan and general in Hyderabad. Local rain has fallen in Central Provinces.

A few falls however may occur in Hyderabad, Bombay Deccan and Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (14th)	94·1	81·1	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (14th)	96·3	85·1	...	0·00
Multan	97·8	76·5	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	90·9	69·5	...	43·03
Lahore	95·9	76·2	...	30·40
Sirsa	98·3	75·6	...	21·04
Ambala	94·0	73·5	...	17·00
Delhi	93·2	77·2	...	37·60
Agra	94·6	75·5	...	32·89
Mainpuri	93·3	75·0	...	24·78
Jhansi	92·0	76·5	...	34·61
Cawnpore	93·9	75·5	...	32·40
Allahabad	94·1	77·5	...	32·44
Jacobabad	100·1	77·3	...	2·80
Karachi	85·0	77·0	...	5·61
Ajmer	87·4	70·2	...	33·11
Jaipur	94·2	71·1	...	35·01
Kotah	89·5	74·1	...	39·62
Bhuj	92·1	70·5	...	11·15
Dwarka	85·3	76·2	...	13·35
Veraval	83·7	74·3	...	21·13
Rajkot	93·4	72·2	...	17·53
Bhavnagar Para	91·1	74·0	...	23·44
Surat	90·1	76·1	...	43·84
Ahmedabad	91·6	75·7	...	24·01
Deesa	93·3	71·4	...	37·41
Neemuch	89·0	67·8	...	32·51
Indore	88·1	72·1	0·05	24·18
Jubbulpore	88·0	74·3	...	57·26
Sangor	86·6	71·5	...	44·13
Hoshangabad	87·1	72·9	0·40	36·34
Khandwa	87·7	74·6	...	18·61
Akola	87·2	72·6	1·02	30·44
Amraoti	88·3	72·3	0·23	26·23
Nagpur	89·1	72·6	...	36·26
Chanda	85·0	75·5	0·25	53·35
Raipur	83·2	74·6	...	44·44
Bombay	86·5	76·4	...	47·42
Ratnagiri	85·8	76·9	...	74·67
Mormugao	88·5	75·7	...	101·69*
Karwar	83·8	...	...	130·48
Belgaum	88·4	72·1	...	11·16
Malegaon	86·4	68·5	0·55	11·25
Ahmednagar	87·5	70·8	0·02	12·83
Poona	83·3	71·4	0·05	15·99
Sholapur	86·2	69·2	1·36	7·67
Bijapur	79·3	65·6	...	51·03
Belgaum	86·2	69·2	...	16·05
Aurangabad	86·9	72·7	1·15	38·88
Nizamabad (Indur)	82·8	72·2	0·69	19·96
Hyderabad	81·7	74·4	0·09	138·81
Mangalore	83·3	75·1	...	89·46
Calicut	85·2	73·8	0·63	71·98
Cochin	86·5	78·5	...	8·61
Colombo	84·8	76·1	...	14·61
Masulipatam	88·0	70·8	0·73	4·49
Bellary	88·2	73·1	0·13	8·51
Cuddapah	87·0	73·0	...	9·90
Madras	80·3	67·8	...	9·86
Bangalore	84·9	70·8	...	2·90
Coimbatore	91·1	75·3	...	10·99
Trichinopoly	95·4	78·0	...	10·22

In column wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, G= Gale, H= Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H. = 0·02 (66·45); G. T. H.= 0·00 (63·01); St. G. H.=0·02 (62·51); C. P. = 0·00 (47·42). * Corrected mistake in total on the 4th and 5th.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 15th September was 29·885 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE versatility of the German Crown Prince's character was again evidenced when he took an active part

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

"THE ENGLISHMAN."—For many years past the Indian Mahomedans have been taunted with their neglect of their opportunities. It has even been asserted that there is something in their constitution, mental individually or social collectively, which impedes their educational progress. This is of course the sheerest nonsense. History shows us what of achievement, intellectual, moral, social, and dynastic, is rightly credited to them of Delhi or Cordova. No finer example of generous chivalry adorns any record than the noble Saladin. No more illustrious sovereign ever filled a throne than the great Akbar. However mingled may be the ancestry of the Indian Moslem, the blood of Saladin and of Akbar runs in his veins; the religion of Saladin and Akbar animates his life and inspires his convictions; the example of Saladin and Akbar may serve to show him to what type of character he should mould himself, and by what rule of life he should be guided. There is thus much in history to elevate and inspire the Mahomedan, and recently there have not been wanting signs that he is receiving and profiting by this inspiration. The illustrious founder of the Aligarh College, the late Mr. Justice Tyabji and many others are examples of what can be done under the influence of that inspiration. Much remains to be done in the way of promoting union and consolidating effort, but the start in that direction has been made. The Mahomedan Educational Conference has fostered the idea of conjoint effort, made in a most important direction. Much good will come out of this conference. The Mahomedan of every class is fast becoming impressed with the necessity for education along modern lines. Mr. Earle, while Director of Public Instruction in this province, did much to assist and guide this impulse. There is a real awakening and there is every hope that in the near future this awakening will produce important results. The recent peaceful reconstitution in Turkey is the direct outcome of the education which the members of the Young Turk party have received. It is a significant and healthy token of the influences at work that the main efforts of this party are directed, along strictly commendable lines, to the abolition of corruption and the removal of the abuses of the corrupt "Junta" hitherto all powerful.

In India the formation of the Moslem League is the direct outcome of this movement towards efficiency. The Mahomedan world does not approve of the tactics of the so-called Indian National Congress, but it has a clear perception of the necessity for conjoint effort. The Moslem League is therefore designed to draw together the Mahomedans of every Indian province. Under the presidency of H. H. the Aga Khan, whose exalted position, wide knowledge of the world and genuine statesmanship render him an ideal leader the League is now firmly constituted. There has been formed a branch in London of which Mr. Syed Amir Ali C.I.E., is president. There are district branches in close on eighty districts in various parts of India, whilst Eastern Bengal, Punjab, Behar and the Bombay Presidency have provincial leagues. The present organisation dates from March of this year and is doing sound work in placing before the Indian and Provincial Governments the carefully thought out opinions of the real leaders of the community. The future holds much work for the League. While strictly adhering to its loyal principles and its studious abstention from chimerical and ill-based political schemes it will serve a highly useful function in knitting together the various branches of the community and in bringing to light such disabilities and grievances as may tend to hamper those whom it represents in their upward path.

THE FALLACIES OF COMPULSORY SERVICE.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—In another column we give extracts from a letter addressed to "The Times" recently by Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, dealing with compulsory military service, which of late years has found a full choir of advocates. These alternately beseech the nation to swallow their nostrum and scold it for its indifference alike to their blandishment and reviling, the latter tone, it must be confessed, predominating decidedly. The Admiral remarks on the odd behavior of my worthy people, who while denying strenuously that they approve of conscription are always ready to take to task anybody who makes passing mention of its disadvantages and its unsuitability to our own country. Sir Cyprian Bridge might have mentioned another very strange feature of the case, namely, the habit, partly conceited and partly impertinent, of advocates of one or another phase of compulsory military service, whether it be compulsory training or downright conscription, to assume a censorious and pretentious tone towards those who differ from them to arrogate to themselves a loftier patriotism than their neighbours and to stigmatise as shirkers those who disbelieve in their idea. Now considering that the leaders of both the great political parties have pronounced emphatically against conscription in any form, that successive Secretaries of State for War have stated it to be quite unsuited to our requirements, that after deducting a large number of officers and ex-officers of the Army, a much smaller number of Naval officers and a few Volunteer officers (to all of whom strong professional bias may be fairly credited) there remains a mere sprinkling of non-professional supporters, considering also that the vast bulk of the British people by the angry and sorrowful admission, constantly repeated, of the votaries of the cult of compulsory service still regard the whole propaganda with the most tepid interest—it is ridiculously impudent to assume such unawarrantable airs. How unwarrantable they are Sir Cyprian Bridge shows in his "straight talk," which will probably give a good many of the new evangelists serious pause. They rely mainly on a number of dogmatic assertions and false analogies all of which are disputable and many disproved by experience and commonsense. They rely, too, in some measure, on scaring the nation into accepting their creed and therein they make another great mistake. You can work up a verbal agitation and scare in England with comparative ease, and it will find vent in letters to the newspapers and the banging of the big drum in the press and on the platform—possibly if it is amply financed and well organised there may be demonstrations. But if you try to translate all this froth and foolishness into a new tax or a new law restricting individual liberty you will soon find, as practical politician have occasionally found to their cost, that the mass of the nation does not take its convictions from the music-hall and even less from the military clubs.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge makes two serious statements that are well worth pondering. One is that compulsory service is ont of date and incompatible with modern conditions. That of course is a prophecy; but if it means that the era of the nation-in-arms is passing it is almost the chronicling of a fact rather than a prediction. For on all sides where conscription exists the period of compulsion is being cut down, and the cramming process of training thus forced on the military authorities will turn out less and less efficient soldiers. Quite likely the final blow will come from France which is now exhausting herself in a vain and hopeless competition in numbers with Germany. Some fine day a Frenchman will probably persuade his countrymen that an army of picked men of one-fourth or one-fifth the size of the overgrown armies now in vogue but trained and developed for five or six years or more and paid at thrice the present rate, can face the Teutonic hordes with serene confidence, and if they engage, will drive the unwieldy, half-baked masses like chaff before the blast of a bellows. Then many bubbles will be pricked and a nightmare lifted from the breast of more than one nation. This anticipation, of course, is surmise, but that a soldier of six or seven years' service is infinitely more valuable than a one year's man is not speculation but accepted truth. The other statement made by Admiral Bridge is only a passing remark that of course he agrees that "it is the duty of everyone to defend his country." If this means that every one owes duty to his country which he is bound to render to the utmost of his ability, it is maxim hardly anyone would deny, although there are various widening additions that might be made to it. But if the statement is meant to carry the narrow meaning that is the duty of every man to defend his country "in arms"—which is the meaning most people would attach to it—then the smallest reflection must show even the stupidest person that the assertion, grandiloquent and sounding though it be, is fustian and nonsense. Firstly, it is not universally true. If the most persuasive apostle of the National Service League went to the United States and preached that each and all of the citizens ought as a duty to prepare himself to defend his country in arms the evangelist would be voted "crank." Then, too, it is not generally true of any particular country, for it is impossible. No country asks for, or requires, or can afford to take every man for a soldier bearing arms, the bigger the population the larger the exemptions. Sir Cyprian Bridge has dealt with this point. Moreover there is another modifying factor to consider.

War is now a tremendously elaborated affair. The days when a soldier girded on his sword or his quiver, shouldered his battleaxe or spear and marched forth carrying several days' provisions on his person as well as all his weapons, are long ago past. For every soldier placed in the field to-day there are many men who must toil in the factory and arsenal, in mine and mill and laboratory, turning out the vast quantities of equipment and munitions and carrying them, through a huge transportation agency to the scene of conflict and various bases. These men are doing their duty to their country, in many cases extremely dangerous duty, without themselves bearing arms, and in a great proportion of instances without ever having borne arms. They and many like them are no more "shirkers" than those who fulfil all the conditions of "patriotism" as laid down by the advocates of compulsory military service.

BENGAL JAIL.

THE "PIONEER":—To argue that one man cannot have possessed a bomb because another has been unreasonably harassed for the supposed possession of a gun is not a conclusive line of demonstration, but it seems to be the course followed by the lawyers for the defence in the Midnapore case. Their theory is that the whole affair is a police plot pure and simple and a fine burst of energy they led out, right and left at the enemy caring little as to how they laid themselves open in the vigour of their assault. One eloquent gentleman pictured to the court the fate of a client "rotting in jail" because he had been unable to account for a rusty gun barrel found on his premises. This sally gave the counsel for the prosecution a chance of remarking that the suspects had been gaining in weight since their detention. "Rotting in jail" is in fact a singularly inappropriate expression in a country where the over great difference between the health of the convicts and the debility of the outside population is a constant call to the administration to be up and doing in the cause of sanitary reform. The death-rate for the Bengal jails as a whole in 1907 was 17·5 per mille, which represents about the same mortality figure as that of an exceptionally healthy town in England; whereas the annual death-rate of the province as a whole is on an average about 35 per mille. A Bengali sentenced in early life to a long term of imprisonment may have his own reasons for disliking confinement, but his chances of longevity will have been greatly improved by his abstraction from the outer world. There was a time certainly, though it is a good many years ago, when the Bengal jails, had a very different reputation, and the Midnapore prison was about the last to yield to reform. Jail dysentery lingered there obstinately until it seems to have been finally conquered by Captain W. E. H. Forster within the last year or two. But no medical treatment obviously will ensure a death-rate of 17 per mille among a population in confinement if they are not amply and judiciously fed, or if they are overworked. To attain perfectly satisfactory results one must also endeavour to dispel as far as possible the moral depression which is apt to settle upon people who have been deprived of liberty by the machinations of the police or otherwise. A very potent instrument to this end is no doubt the system of prison privileges which is being carried to great elaboration in Bengal, whereby a prisoner can earn promotion from grade to grade by good conduct each step carrying some fresh indulgence—such as the possession of books, more frequent interviews with friends, better clothing, the use of a mattress and a pillow, and a durrie, and last step of all tobacco and sandals. It may be easily believed that all this is beneficial to the prisoner not only for the virtue of the indulgences themselves but because the prospect of earning them furnishes employment for his mind and supplies the invigorating elements of anticipation and hope. It should also render jails very easy to manage, at any rate in the absence of strong political irritants: and this in face of the character of the controlling staff must be an important consideration. Admirably looked after, moderately worked, his exertions stimulated by an interesting system of rewards, the chief unpleasantness in the lot of a Bengal convict must be associated with the excessive precautions that are taken to preserve his health. There is a terrible word called prophylaxis, now much in favour, which involves a series of unpleasant and mysterious rites. He is no sooner inside the gate than he is taken to a quarantine yard where he is treated with saliness and perchloride of mercury by way of precaution. If he has not been vaccinated for small-pox, that is soon done; and there is likewise a vaccine therapy strongly recommended against dysentery. If plague approaches, inoculation is brought under his notice; and finally at this season of the year the entire strength is turned out twice a week and heavily dosed with quinine as a precaution against the autumnal malaria.

THE "St. James's Gazette" relates the following anecdote:—While the Kaiser was taking a walk with an adjutant at Gronberg, a child, not recognising him, offered some picture postcards of His Majesty for sale. The Kaiser asked the price, and learnt that the single pictures cost ten pfennigs a card, and a double picture of the Kaiser and King Edward fifteen pfennigs. His Majesty purchased some of the latter, and turning to the adjutant said, the "Morning Leader" states, "You have heard it. Alone I am worth ten pfennigs, with another only seven and a half."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

The "PARSI":—The Transvaal difficulty appears to be approaching a crisis where it will hardly be possible for the Home Government to withold its interference and maintain its honour. The imprisonment with hard labour of four leading members of the community has brought about what is practically an extensive strike; shops are closed, and Indians both actively and passively refuse to obey the oppressive laws designed with the sole object of worrying them out of the country at all costs—including that of justice. The resident community has appealed for aid to India, where, it is to be hoped, the Viceroy and Governors, will represent the potential dangers of the situation strongly to Wesminster. There is no doubt as to public opinion in India—even that of the masses, wherever among them the situation is understood. It does not redound greatly to the credit of the British Parliament that Lord Ampthill's voice should cry in the wilderness for justice. The whole situation is a most disgraceful example of the lengths to which a profession of righteousness and a shirking of its performance can be carried. With high flown maxims about liberty the Liberal Government granted a constitution to the Boers for the sole purpose of dodging the responsibility for the many difficulties which the settlement of the country presented. We see the results of this "courageous and enlightened statesmanship." The extent of Boer gratitude is to be gauged by Mr. Botha's strictures on the administration of the most generous treatment ever given to a conquered enemy. For many years Indian reformers built their hopes upon a return to power of the Liberal party. To-day they are inclined to wish the Conservatives back. Shortly they will be saying, "A plague o' both your parties."

CONTROL OF THE HAJ TRAFFIC.

The "Gujerati":—A non-official Committee of Mahomedan gentlemen has been formed at the instance of the Local Government to assist in the control of the Haj traffic. The Government have limited the number of members of this Haj Committee to twelve, excluding the president, and selected twelve gentlemen from amongst those who had volunteered their services. Their appointment is to be for two years from 15th September, 1908. Mr. H. G. Gell will be the official President of the Committee pending further orders. He has considerable experience of this city, of the conditions of the Haj traffic, and of the wants and requirements of Mahomedan pilgrims, and will no doubt be able to assist the Committee in a variety of ways. Properly speaking the Mahomedan community should have themselves formed some organization of this kind years ago. But the Government have had to take the initiative in the matter. The proposal that some official Europeans should be added to the Committee carried with it a needless and a self-invited slur upon the capacity of the Mahomedan community to manage the pilgrim traffic, and was scarcely justified by considerations of self-help and self-reliance, though it was in accord with the signs of the times. We are glad the Government have not accepted the proposal but limited their intervention to the necessary minimum. They very properly point out that the care of the Hajis is peculiarly the duty of wealthy and public-spirited Mahomedan gentlemen. The gentle but clear hint thrown out that the work of the Committee may fairly be expected to afford evidence of their being fully conscious of their duty in this connection is not without its significance.

BANKING ENTERPRISE IN BOMBAY.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—Bombay enterprise seems to find no limit by way of fresh banking institutions, fire and life insurance companies, extension of textile factories and the establishment of dyeing, bleaching and calico printing concerns on a fairly large basis. We have seen how all these have sprung up during the last two years and upwards. Even banking institutions which have their head office elsewhere open branches here to participate in the growing trade and manufactures of this premier city of industrial enterprise. We have in our midst branches of two popular banks which have their primary seats on the capital of the Punjab. And we notice from the papers that the Bank of Burma is to establish its branch from the next month under the management of that experienced and well known banker, Mr. Stranack. We gladly welcome this new acquisition which, we are confident, will offer further facilities in banking operations to a large circle of traders, artisans, merchants, and manufacturers. There is nothing like drawing out from some of the hoards, though not of the fabulous character conjured by a class of optimist officials who never can accept thesis of the poverty of India, what lies hid as "unproductive" capital and directing it into productive channels. The more that indigenous capital of this character slowly comes to the surface the better for the material prosperity of the country in the near future. The Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank, both of which are so well flourishing in our midst since the short date of their start, are magnificent instances of indigenous banking enterprise, almost wholly carried on by native capital. And we are now soon to witness the operations of a third bank which has its head office at Burma. We cordially welcome this branch as it is certain to become equally popular with the two we have named and equally prosperous. Mr. Stranack's name is a guarantee of both. There is, in our opinion, a fair field yet for more banking institutions, though our ideal in the immediate future is of a central bank which shall meet the legitimate needs and demands purely and solely of the "agricultural" districts of the Presidency.

INDIRECT SYMPATHY WITH SEDITION.

The "Rast Goftar":—A ladies' meeting was held last week in Bombay to sympathise with Mrs. Tilak for her recent misfortune. A special feature of the meeting was the presence of Parsi ladies. Though we have every sympathy for Mrs. Tilak, we confess to a feeling of disappointment and chagrin that Parsi ladies, and for the matter of that their Hindu sisters, should participate in a movement of this character. It might be alleged that the meeting was a social function. To all outward appearances, the same was convened for a non-political object; but the movement may be rightly construed as an indication of sympathy for Mr. Tilak. If the family of the deported editor needs a public manifestation of sympathy, all journalists who have been sentenced for seditious proclivities require similar condolence, and once the movement is initiated, there would be all the rage for such meetings and they would become more of a rule than of an exception. And what else can be the interpretation placed on the meeting than that those who held it considered that the victim of the law struggled for a great national cause at personal sacrifices to himself and to his nearest relatives, which call for an expression of condolence with the family for the hardships incurred by it for the good of the public? Seditious writers who incite people against law and order, and to criminal violence, are offenders against society, and a hindrance in the way of national progress. If the family of such miscreants needs a word of sympathy, the meeting which proclaims it in public may also supplement it with a hope that family influence might in future be exercised to the benefit of the convict to dissuade him from a repetition of the offence against the State. Not a syllable was uttered at the meeting to dissociate its members from the creed which Mr. Tilak preached from the pulpit and the Press. Of the Parsi ladies who graced the meeting with their presence, we may inquire how many of them have subscribed their sympathy and active support to any movement which aims to ameliorate the condition of their sisterhood in India? How many of them have worked to relieve the sisters of their own community from the hardships of their lot, which poverty brings with its concomitant evils?—visiting the houses of the poor, teaching them laws of sanitation and hygiene, solacing the sick, helping penniless widows and orphans, educating girls of poor families, and finding means for an honest and independent livelihood to such of them as are reduced to the verge of starvation by the sudden death of their "paterfamilias" and the breadwinners of their families? How many of the ladies that were present—both Parsis and Hindus—have attempted a practical solution of the great social problem which confronts us this day in India—the education of our women, their emancipation from social subjection, the elevation of the so-called depressed clasies?

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

The "Sanj Vartman":—In wishing a Happy New Year to our Parsee brethren and brethren of other communities we cannot but mention the name of one whom it has pleased a kind Providence to ordain the ruler of this Presidency for a period and who therefore holds in his hands to a great extent the destiny of millions of people inhabiting Western India. In every country the personality of a ruler is of prime importance. Especially is it the case in a country like India where people have deep feelings and susceptibilities and look more to the personality of the ruler than to the administrative machinery. It was for this that when Lord Lamington with his towering personality left this country we were in apprehension as to who our future ruler would be. Public anxiety relating to this question was naturally increased by the crucial times through which this country was then as it is even now passing. People wanted a ruler strong and sympathetic who while not afraid of breaking from the trammels of officialdom and the tyranny of red-tapism would be sympathetic towards their hopes and aspirations. Our apprehensions, if any, were quieted by the very first speech his Excellency Sir George Clarke delivered after landing on our shores. Hardly had two or three months elapsed after his getting into office before he put forth a scheme for the development and expansion of Bombay a scheme intended to relieve the congested condition of the city and to let in light and cheer in the hopes of its teething millions and which is already partly put into practice by the appointment of an officer to see to the reclamation of Salsette. His Excellency's sturdy and persistent advocacy of inoculation as a powerful weapon against plague was another of his splendid contributions to the question of public health and has borne ample fruits in the success with which ravages of this fell disease are checked in Poona. This inoculation campaign was a distinct effort to reduce the terrible death-rate among the poor through plague for they could not resort to evacuation, a remedy open to the rich. It was herein also that his Excellency's desire to take the people with him in all administrative measures was specially seen. Herein also he struck a departure from the old standard of official aloofness and invited representative editors to the Parel Laboratory exhorting them to co-operate with the Government in stamping out plague. This recognition of the Indian Press as a factor of no mean importance, in the Indian political life and an anxious solicitude to raise its status are two of the most marked characteristics of his Excellency's regime which both the public and the Press appreciate at their best. He is always cordially open to all journalists and has given valuable assistance to some of them who stood in need of it. It is this sympathy with Indian journalism that led him to favour strongly the idea of an Indian Press Association which he had the honour of profounding and which we think, if realized in practice, will do much towards fulfiling the true mission of Indian Journalists—mission of acting as interpreters between the rulers and the ruled.

The "Gujerati":—His Excellency the Governor's action in wiring his congratulations and good wishes to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on his birthday was certainly graceful and appropriate. His Excellency has shown hitherto in numerous little ways that he is a perfect English gentleman even in his relations with the people of this country, and his message of good-will to Mr. Dadabhai is one more gratifying proof of that nobility and breadth of mind that has hitherto marked his career as Governor of this Presidency. His Excellency's allusion to some of the dark clouds on the political horizon that threaten the peaceful progress of the people has arrested public attention, as it has that of the Grand Old Man of India. Mr. Dadabhai's reply was characteristic of the veteran patriot with his long-passed career and with his deep political convictions derived at after mature thought and based on profound knowledge of the Indian people and of their hopes, aspirations and pressing requirements. How are the clouds darkening the Indian sky to be dispelled? "By timely necessary reforms, restoring the faith in British justice," replied Mr. Dadabhai. He has over and over again declared his faith in British justice, and we join him in his prayer that India may always have good cause to cherish that faith. In one pregnant sentence Mr. Dadabhai has indicated the true solution of the problems with which the Government are now confronted and which have frightened some publicists so completely out of their wits. Mr. Dadabhai's message of thanks and advice in reply to the numerous messages of good will that were showered upon him by good many others besides Sir George Clarke, is a necessary complement of the reply addressed to his Excellency.

The "Praja Bandhu": It was indeed, quite a graceful act on the part of H. E. Sir George Clarke to send his congratulations to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on his eighty-fourth birthday. So far as we know this is the first occasion when the Governor of a Province has deemed it proper to offer congratulations like this to India's Patriarch. The Grand Old Man's public career is nothing else but a record of services to his fellow-countrymen in the midst of stupendous difficulties for upwards of forty years of which any man may well be proud, and which cannot but excite the admiration of all right thinking individuals whose vision is not blinded by prejudices or by a worse passion. The reply sent by Mr. Dadabhai is quite worthy of him, for it shows that in spite of the burden of his years he has not yet lost his former spirit and virility.

A WELL-INFORMED article on the new "Open Door" problem in Manchuria, caused by Japan's attitude on the Fakumen Railway, appears in the "Saturday Review." It expresses the conviction that Japanese statesmen who are too wise to place their country in a false position in international politics "will shortly remove a cause of friction disproportionate to the issues at stake." The conduct of Japan in the matter has given rise to the suspicion that a larger issue is involved, and that Japan hopes to restrict Chinese enterprise—except when it is carried out with the co-operation of Japan. If the building of the Fakumen Railway had been in the hands of a Japanese contractor, instead of a British firm would the same excuse—competition with the South Manchurian Railway—have been put forward by the Japanese Government? We doubt it, remarks the "Daily Chronicle."

HOW TOBY, M.P., WAS SENT TO THE GALLERY.

Mr. H. W. Lucy (Toby, M.P., of "Punch") continues his very entertaining articles on "Sixty Years in the Wilderness" (a wilderness which the "British Weekly" thinks has been anything but a wilderness). He tells how he came to join the "Pall Mall Gazette" and was introduced by it to the House of Commons Gallery.

THE "PALL MALL."

"In January, 1870, Mr. George Smith, of Smith, Elder and Co., encouraged by the success attendant on his evening paper, the "Pall Mall Gazette," and cheered by the collaboration of Frederick Greenwood, a memorable master in journalism, resolved to adventure a morning edition. The evening "Pall Mall" had been on the multitudinous list of papers for which I wrote news paragraphs from Shrewsbury. The assistant editor of the new morning edition was Mr. Fyfe, formerly an esteemed member of the "Times" staff. My friend and first patron, Edward Russell, learning that I was anxious to obtain a position on the staff of the new paper, wrote him a letter of strong recommendation. Walter Wood also had a personal interview with Fyfe, demonstrating to him that the success of the new paper was assured if they were so fortunate as to secure my services. Between the two the affair was clenched. I was straightway appointed to the sub-editorial staff at what to me, fresh from frugal fare in Paris, was the magnificent salary of four guineas a week.

TO RIVAL THE "TIMES."

"The aim George Smith and Greenwood set before them was to provide at the price of 2d. a paper which though less bulky than the "Times," should even excel its journalistic and literary excellence. To that end the Parliamentary summary undertaken by Fyfe, was made a special feature, standing first on the leader page. Going down to the office one evening, I found my colleagues in a state of consternation. Fyfe had in the course of the morning been taken ill, and it was impossible for him to attend the Press Gallery. Greenwood sent for me and asked me to take his place for that night only.

"To-morrow other arrangements would be made. To go down to the House of Commons and take an ordinary 'turn' of reporting for the first time is, I suppose, a trying thing. To be bundled off at an hour's notice to fill the place of one of the most eminent parliamentary writers of the day and to supply a leading article on a subject of the surroundings of which one was absolutely ignorant, might seem appalling. It all came very naturally to me. I did my best in the strange, somewhat bewildering circumstances, and as long as the morning edition of the "Pall Mall" lasted I continued to write its summary. Fife came round again in a week; but he never more took up summary, leaving it in my hands, with many words of kind encouragement.

"Here was the sun shining with full radiance. My foot was not only on the ladder, but in less than two months I had gone up a dozen steps to the position of parliamentary summary writer under the most exigeant of London editors. Alack! the ladder broke down, and, like Alnaschar, I woke from my pleasing dream to find my possessions shattered. One day towards the end of May, a month others were proverbially disposed to regard as merry, I found awaiting me at the Gallery a note in the neat handwriting of George Smith, familiar to me in quite different circumstances in the closing years of his honoured life. It briefly stated that the morning edition of the "Pall Mall" would be discontinued from the Saturday following, and that my services would be no longer required.

A CRUSHER.

"This was a crusher; but I have always found there is a silver lining to every cloud. It happened at this juncture that the editor of the "Globe" had been consulted by the proprietor of the "Exeter Gazette" with the object of engaging an assistant editor. He communicated with me and suggested I should apply for the post. The salary was £200 a year. The position involved exile from London but I had nothing else in prospect, and, having tasted blood in the pleasant form of a salary of four guineas a week, was not disposed to go back to Paris and penury."

SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT MINERS.

"Is the miner a hero or a humbug? That,' says the "Star," "is the question which the urban elector has to answer." The article is apropos of the terrible mining disaster near Wigan, when many colliers lost their lives.

DEAR COAL BILL."

"It must make even the most glib professor of the arts of mechanical agitation feel a twinge, one would think, to read of the threescore and ten homes that lie desolate to-day, homes of the men who were represented at Peckham and at North-West Manchester as living easy and well-paid lives. Statistics were paraded to show that the colliers' expectation of life was high, and the money of the coal-owners, the gas companies, and the rest of them was spent in flooding the urban constituencies with fictions about the 'Dear Coal Bill,' which is the new Unionist nickname for the Miners' Eight Hours Bill that Mr. Chamberlain himself once included in his Unionist 'Social Programme.'

APPEALS TO SELFISHNESS.

"How brutal all these appeals to selfishness appear to-day by the side of the open graves of these dead men! To get one's living by taking the money of persons whose names you dare not disclose for pursuading the London workman that he is being robbed to make the pampered miner rich—that is the ideal of life which these pupils of the London Municipal Society have set before them in the Coal Consumers' Defence League. 'Organised selfishness' may win a by-election, but the heart of the nation is true to higher ideals than these political condottieri, and it forgets them in the presence of this gigantic calamity at the Maypole Colliery.

LIVES O'MEN.

"Even the Unionist newspapers which gave their support to the propaganda of what we may fairly christen the Coalowners' Defence League are ashamed to-day of their attacks on the collier. The "Times" in a leading article says:—

"'The blocks of coal that warm and comfort us, and on which our national prosperity may be said to depend—they seem innocent and obvious enough. But, like the Caller Herrin' in the Scotch ballad—

"'Wives and mithers, maist despairin',
'Ca' them lives o'men!'

MINERS' DANGERS.

"It will not be overlooked by the discerning reader that this latest colliery accident happened when the men were working overtime. Long hours are no good for colliers in the ill-ventilated cramped galleries that are inseparable from underground labour. We do not believe that Londoners grudge these hardy toilers that relaxation and rest which a reduction of their hours presupposes. And next time they are appealed to by the 'copper captains' of modern plutocracy to 'vote against dear coal,' we hope they will remember the ennobling sentiments which the "Times" and the "Mail" are uttering to-day. It is idle to moralise on the danger of the miner's life and on our obligations to his arduous labour if you are going to be excited against him as a greedly, pampered, tyrannical monopolist by the first gang of lurid slanderers which comes along."

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

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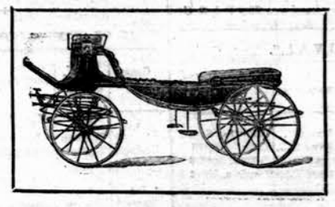

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

A DARING ENCROACHMENT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, sitting in the Appeal Court on the Original Side, have disposed of an appeal filed by Nemchand Manekchand Kapurchand and another, original defendants, against Pestonji Nasarvanji, who has the management of the Gela Lane fire-temple in the Fort, the respondent and plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the appellants and defendants. Mr Robertson, who informed the Court that he was no longer acting as Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the respondent and plaintiff.

The original suit was tried by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, who characterised the encroachment on the strip of land belonging to the Agiary as a very daring one, passed a decree for the plaintiff, and awarded him from the defendants three-fourths of the costs. The strip of land measured one foot six inches. Mr. Justice Russell remarked that a good deal of the time of the Court was fruitlessly taken up by the way in which the plaintiff had launched his case. Had he simply relied on his possessory title, the case would have occupied a much shorter time than it did. Plaintiff must pay one-fourth of his own costs of, and incidental to, the amendments of the plaint; and of defendants' supplemental written statement. His Lordship did not think the plaintiff should be made to pay one-fourth of the defendants' costs, as well as the one-fourth of his own, for the trespass was a very daring one in his Lordship's opinion.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor pronounced the judgment of the Appeal Court. His Lordship said that this was a case in which the plaintiff-respondent had complained of an encroachment made by the appellant-defendants upon his premises, consisting of the Parsi Agiary in Gola Lane. The Court below had awarded the plaintiff-respondent's claim; and the learned Judge directed the appellant-defendants to remove so much of their building as encroached over one foot six inches of land declared to have belonged to the plaintiff respondent. It was clear to their Lordships sitting in appeal that in the Lower Court the real stress of this controversy was the respondent-plaintiff's right to sue; this was plain from the evidence called, also from the character of the judgment. The same point was affirmed in the present memorandum of appeal; this point their Lordships had decided without any difficulty against the appellant-defendants. That being done, Mr. Setalvad had resorted to ingenious arguments, with the intention to show that either no encroachment had been committed, or that the encroachment was less than was found by the Court below. Unfortunately most of this argument was now advanced for the first time; there was no trace of its having been submitted to the learned Judge who tried this suit. Again, a good deal of argument was based upon mere figures, upon which their Lordships could not be disposed to ground their decision. For instance, the figures of the arrears for which Municipal dues were paid, as those figures were entered in the Municipal records, were added up and subjected to various arithmetical processes of more or less intricacy, with the result that the appellant-defendants were left with even more territory than they had ever claimed. Of itself, this was sufficient to show that this arithmetical process could not be depended upon, for, if one thing was quite certain, it was that the appellant-defendants were not likely to have forgotten any part of any claim which they were in a position to make. The undisputed fact was that the appellant-defendants here had actually appealed for their wall, built into the window, opening on the respondent-plaintiff's building; so that the respondent plaintiff could no longer open his windows outwards as he used to open. 'Prima facie' it was a clear case of encroachment; it was found so by the learned Judge who had examined the witnesses and visited the scene. In the result he had called it a "daring encroachment"; and their Lordships saw no reason whatever to differ from this description. Argument was based by Mr. Setalvad on another series of calculations and deductions from figures appearing in Colonel Laughton's plan. But these calculations suffered from the same defect to which their Lordships had alluded to above: namely, that the result of it was to give to the appellant-defendants a larger share of the premises in question than they had ever claimed. Moreover, their Lordships found that the figures which had been used for the purposes of these calculations were never clearly put to the witnesses for such a purpose, when under examination. The decree under appeal was confirmed with costs: cross-objections were dismissed.

SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.

In the High Court yesterday their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a suit instituted by Naro Babdev Deokule, appellant and original defendant, against Sitabai original plaintiff and respondent, in which the plaintiff sued to recover from the defendant maintenance at the rate of Rs. 40 a month and Rs. 1,440 for arrears of the last three years' maintenance, and Stridhan ornaments worth Rs. 5,000. Plaintiff further prayed for a declaration that the family property worth Rs. 1,17,000 should be burdened with a lien for her maintenance. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. M. B. Chanbal. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Satara, who directed that while leading a chaste life the plaintiff do recover from the defendant Rs. 40 per month as maintenance allowance from the date of the suit till her death or remarriage, and gave her the declaration that the family house at Wai and other ancestral immovable properties in the possession of the defendant are charged with her right to recover the allowance. He also directed her to recover from the defendant Rs. 4,000 on account of her Stridhan ornaments and Rs. 800 as arrears of maintenance. Against this decision an appeal was admitted in the High Court and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, observed that they saw no reason to differ from the Lower Court in its finding that Rs. 40 was a reasonable amount of maintenance awarded to the plaintiff. So also with regard to the Stridhan ornaments, their Lordships confirmed the decision of the Lower Court. With regard to the arrears of maintenance their Lordships amended the decree of the Lower Court by awarding her Rs. 1,440 in lieu of Rs 80. In other respects the decree of the Lower Court was confirmed and the appeal dismissed with costs.

HINDU LAW OF SUCCESSION.

Reversionary Heirs to Property.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight heard a suit brought by Jagmohundas Damodardas and another, minors, by their next friend Dhancore, widow of Damodar Vithaldas, against Kasidas, Mathuradas and two others, executors of the will of Bai Fulkore, widow of Nagindas Vithaldas. The plaintiffs prayed that it may be declared that Bai Fulkore had only a widow's estate in the Bhoiwada property; that her will, even if otherwise valid, was inoperative and of no effect so far as she thereby purported to dispose of the Bhoiwada property; that on the death of Bai Fulkore, the plaintiffs became entitled to the property as nearest reversionary heirs according to Hindu law; that the defendants be directed to make over vacant possession of the property to the plaintiffs; that a receiver be appointed, etc. Mr. B. J. Desai and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Madhowji, Kamdar, and Chotubhai, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Gupte, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaint stated that the plaintiffs are the sons of one Damodar Vithaldas, who died at Bombay in July 1906. He and his brother Nagindas Vithaldas were members of an undivided Hindu family, joint in food, worship, and estate till the year 1894, when they became separate and passed mutual releases. By a deed dated 14th April 1895, made between Jeykisondas Gangadas of the one part, Vithaldas Sookhiram of the second part, and Nagindas Vithaldas of the third part, the said Nagindas took a transfer of a mortgage of certain immoveable property in third Bhoiwada for a sum of Rs. 26,000. Default having been made in payment of the mortgage money, Nagindas Vithaldas, in virtue of a power reserved to him in that behalf, put up the Bhoiwada property for sale by public auction on the 4th May 1898, and one Parshotam Ashanand purported to purchase it for Rs. 26,000. By a conveyance dated 13th December 1898, made between Nagindas Vithaldas of the one part, Purshotam Ashanand of the second part, and Bai Fulkore, wife of Nagindas Vithaldas of the third part, the property was conveyed to Bai Fulkore. The conveyance recited that Purshotam Ashanand was a nominee of Bai Fulkore, and that the earnest monies paid to the auctioneers were her monies. Plaintiffs said that the aforesaid sale was by Nagindas to himself, that Bai Fulkore, his wife, was only his nominee, who had no monies of her own to purchase the property. They contended that Nagindas became the real owner of the property, and that Bai Fulkore did not acquire any beneficial interest therein in virtue of the conveyance toher. Nagindas died intestate, the Bhoiwada property forming part of his estate, to which Bai Fulkore succeeded as his heir and next of kin according to Hindu law, and took a widow's interest therein. Bai Fulkore died subsequently, and was alleged to have left a will purporting to dispose of the Bhoiwada property. The defendants, purporting to act as her executors, were now in possession of the property. The plaintiffs submitted that Bai Fulkore, having taken only a widow's interest in the property, had no right to dispose of it by her will and that the same, even if otherwise valid, was so far inoperative and of no effect.

The defendants, by their written statement, said they were the executors of Bai Fulkore, who died in February 1907. They applied for and obtained probate of her will These defendants said that Damodardas Vithaldas, father of the present plaintiffs, had filed a suit in this court against Bai Fulkore for a declaration that she had only a Hindu widow's estate in the Bhoiwada property. In her written statement in that suit, she asserted that the property belonged to her absolutely, having been purchased with her own monies. The said suit abated by reason of the death of Damodardas. These defendants submitted that Nagindas Vithaldas made absolute gift of Rs. 31,600 to Bai Fulkore for her own use. The purchase money of the Bhoiwada property was paid out of this sum. The sale of the property was not by Nagindas to himself and he was not the real owner of the property. Nagindas died intestate, but the Bhoiwada property did not form part of his estate. Bai Fulkore enjoyed the rents of the property from the date of its purchase till her death, and she had power to dispose of it by her will.

The hearing was proceeded with.

SUIT FOR PROPERTY.

In the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hen'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a case in which the original plaintiff and respondent Bhika Bhimaset Sonar sued to recover certain property from Chandra and others, original defendants and appellants. Mr. R. R. Desai appeared for the appellant and Mr. P. P. Khare represented the respondent.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaon, who rejected the plaintiff's claim with costs. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge at Nasik reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and ordered plaintiff to recover possession of the property from the defendants. Against this decision an appeal was admitted in the High Court and, the case coming on for hearing, their Lordships observed that the appellants were sued by the respondent for recovery of possession of the land, which originally belonged to one Narayan Bahirji. In the plaint it was alleged that Narayan had mortgaged it with other land to the respondent for Rs. 200, that Narayan having died his widow sold the land in dispute to the respondent in satisfaction of the debts. After discussing the several points raised in the case their Lordships observed that it was contended that even if the appellant fail as regards their purchase from Narayan, the respondent's right to the land came to an end when the widow of Narayan died and that, therefore, the respondent was not entitled to the land. But the widow could alienate the land for a proper and necessary purpose according to Hindu law. Whether she sold the land for such purpose is a question which the appellants, in the absence of any right to or interest in the land, cannot, but only a reversionary heir to the estate could, raise. Besides, the respondent had a mortgage from Narayan himself. That is found by the lower Court; and the appellant's case throughout has been that Narayan sold the land to them to pay off the respondent's mortgage. If, therefore, appellants' purchase from Narayan fails to the ground as being colourable, they have no title, and respondent, who has some title to the land, is entitled to succeed as against them at any rate, The case was remanded to the Lower Court for disposal according to law.

MURDER OF A "BAWA."

Transportation for Life.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr Justice Heaton have disposed of the appeals of Fula Kala, Amtha Daji, and Sura Jatu, who were convicted by Mr. Dayaram Gidumul, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of the murder of Bawa Hiradas, on the 20th April last and were sentenced each to transportation for life. Against their conviction, the accused had presented a joint-petition to the High Court. The first accused's petition was to this effect: Fouzdar held out threats to his witnesses for the defence, which drove them away. Instigated by the other accused in this case, the Police Fauzdar and the prosecution witnesses had given false evidence against him. No. 2 said that they three and the Bawa were on their way to the house of No. 1, at Badrawad, to perform the religious ceremony of "Patt Mandwa," at which the Bawa or the ascetic was to officiate. No. 1, who acted as the guide, made them lose their way, He said it would be difficult to locate the village at night from the jungle, or the dense forest they were in; he proposed, therefore, to pass the night in a suitable place close by. This was agreed to. Nos. 1 and 3 got up in the dead of the night, and began to belabour the Bawa with cudgels. The Bawa roared out from pain: this awoke him (No. 2) from his slumber. Intervening between the assailants and their victim, he attempted to prevent further injury; but he was intimidated by Nos. 1 and 3. No. 1 said, "Don't interfere; otherwise, we will beat you. If you dare inform anyone about this affair, we will kill you." On hearing these threats, he (No. 2) became helpless. Afterwards, at the first possible opportunity, he hied himself to Ganga, the wife of the Bawa, and informed her of the accused's crime; he also hastened to convey the intelligence of it to Manpari, the "Bawa" or recluse of Vichalpur. No. 3 stated, in his petition to the High Court, that No. 1 threatened to kill him on the spot, if he were not to lay on with the knife on the Bawa's throat without the least possible delay, Thus compelled, he resorted to an ingenious expedient. Turning over the keen-edged blade, he made a pretence of cutting the Bawa's throat with the wrong or blunt side of the blade, his motive being to awaken the holy man from his sleep, and caution him to "Beware." But No. 1 cudgelled the Bawa on the head, and killed him. To him (No. 3) as well as to No. 2, No. 1 had given some articles obtained as booty after the Bawa was killed.

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his charge to the jury, summed-up the following incidents, among others. On the next day Nos. 2 and 3 called on Ganga, the murdered man's wife, and asked her to go with them to Badrawad where the Bawa wanted her assistance in officiating at the ceremony. Again the whole night was passed in the jungle; Ganga's suspicions were aroused. Nos. 2 and 3 tried to kill her but her cries for assistance having been responded to by voices from afar, the two accused got frightened and decamped. She went to the nearest village, Unali, which was situated in the Gaekwari territory and complained to the Mukki, who forthwith arrested Nos. 2 and 3. Upon No. 3 were found on a search one necklace and four gold ear-rings by the Naib-Fouzdar. Then arrived the Police Fouzdar from Sanand, who, on learning what had transpired, rode on horseback straight to Badrawad, and arrested No. 1, No. 2 and 3, with Ganga, the Naib-Fouzdar, and the Mukhi arrived at the place within half an hour. The parties were taken to a well, in which the idols belonging to the Bawa, and his other paraphernalia for performing worship lay bundled up and submerged. The place of the interment of the Bawa's body was also pointed out. No. 1 produced an anklet worn by the Bawa, whose name was also found at Prana, and a "Chophal" sheet, as well as the horse-year. Heavy sticks belonging to No. 2 and 3, and a knife of No. 3, were also found. Confessions of Nos. 2 and 3 were recorded by the Gaekwari Magistrate at Kalole; No. 1 made his statement before the British Magistrate at Sanand. The different articles belonging to the Bawa were identified by Ganga. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder against the three accused. The Judge remarked it was difficult to determine the instigator, or ringleader; it would be barbarous to hang three, or even two men, for the death of one. All the accused were sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeals.

POLICE COURT.

BURGLARS AT BELLASIS ROAD.

MR. C. H. SETALVAD yesterday disposed of a case at Mazagon, in which Inspector Hemsworth charged Bhugwan Narayed Ramji Kanoo, Premji Kullah and Govind Kaba, all with previous records, with attempt commit house-breaking with intent to commit theft on the 9th instant.—Evidence showed that at about 4 a.m. on the 9th instant Usmankhan Subratti, a Mahomedan, residing at Bellasis Road, heard some one picking the lock of his neighbour's shop. He got up and saw three accused entering the house whilst the fourth kept watch. Usmankhan roused his servant who fetched the police. On the arrival of the Police Usmankhan who came out and caught the first accused by his "bundee," pushed him aside and ran away. He, as well as all his accomplices were arrested by the police after a chase. Mr. Setalwad, sentenced the first, the second and the third to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, one month of which was to be solitary confinement. They were further ordered to receive eighteen stripes each and to report their place of residence to the police for a period of three years, after their release from jail. The fourth accused was ordered to undergo six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE Royal Humane Society's medals have been recommended to Major Baldwin and the two men of the Guides who jumped into the Kalpani River, near Mardan, when in flood, and rescued an Indian who was being swept down the stream.

THE following telegram was yesterday sent by Sir P. Mehta, President of the Presidency Association, to Lord Morley:—Public feeling again keenly hurt, excited and indignant at unjust maltreatment of Indians of education, position and respectability entitled to protection British Crown as British subjects in Transvaal. British Government would have strongly interfered against such maltreatment of British subjects in any Foreign Country. It is deplored here that they should not be protected in countries under the British Crown. The public vehemently invoke the British Government to save suffering Indians from such outrage and tyranny. Transvaal authorities' action has most pernicious effect on people's minds here.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

THE EAST LANCS WIN THE REPLAY.

Yesterday evening the R. G. A. and East Lancs met before another very large attendance on a good dry ground to replay the drawn game of the previous evening. As anticipated the Lancs had decidedly the better of exchanges and without doubt deserved to win though so good a fight did their opponents make that one was glad the margin at the finish did not exceed two goals. As it was, one of these was allowed to go in owing to the custodian believing it to be going over, so that only a goal should have divided them.

The usual number of goals were missed, especially by the winners, and if the Lancs can only beat the R. G. A., by such a narrow margin, it seems likely the Scots will win the cup they so narrowly lost last year.

It was much the same sort of a game as the other, the defence of each being very determined, but improvement in the long passing of the Lancs resulted in their having considerably more of the game than did the opposing five. Persons played a better game feeding his wings with great judgment, Ainsworth's centres and shots were quite a feature of the game and Howarth also put in some useful work. Of the R. G. A. forwards Reynolds did his usual share of work and the crowd fully appreciated the veteran's runs though, except from the right wing, he met with mediocre support McGarry and Downey were again conspicuous working like Trojans and frequently breaking up the opposing combination. Watts did far more than demanded of a back and played more of a half game, Collumbell frequently dropping back when he went up. This left Wiggett with a great deal of difficult work to do and he did it remarkably well with McEwen, except for the one mistake mentioned, keeping goal like an old customer at the place.

In the Lancs' half line Nelson was seen back again as of old at centre displacing Jackson who went back instead of Johnson, who dropped out. Though a small trio the halves were great worriers and very hard to beat though sometimes one noticed them getting rid of the ball far more hurriedly than quite necessary. Both backs, Duckworth especially, were very sound and Carefoot has yet to get a shot to beat him, his coolness being remarkable.

Superior sprinting powers went far towards the success of the Lanes, which the Artillery backs tried to spoil by playing the one back game which might have saved them had they practised it in the first half. Though the Lancs did not play quite a Cup-winning game, it is more than probable they will improve when they know the ground better.

The Gunners from the Bandstand end kicked off and the visitor's left wing opened the attack, Wiggitt saving a difficult position; the right took up the ball but Downey beat them. Reynolds then broke through but Duckworth deprived him of the leather. Continuing on the same ground, Titley had a glorious chance but shot over the bar. The Lancs were then leading the assault but Wiggitt and Downey respectively saved two successive dangerous positions; the ball remaining on the same half of the field, out of passes from the left to Ainsworth, whose centre went right across to Howarth and the latter's shot went just to the right. Hewes now made an attempt but Jackson deprived him of the possession of the ball. Then Slater giving out to Howarth, he got right away and sent a beautiful cross-shot which McEwen saved splendidly. A long kick by Downey saw Colaba again in front of the Lancs posts but ended in Titley sending behind. The East Lancs again crossed the line and McEwen having bungled, Wiggitt timely came to his assistance. Pressing, Wiggitt cleared very soundly. The venue of play now was the other half of the ground and out of goed play by the right wing the sphere was passed to Hewes, who however lost the chance by kicking too high. A rush of the Cup-holders having been checked by McGarry, fast play set in and both the posts were assailed though without any result. A lovely one from the Lancs' inside-right having been cleared by McEwen, a high shot by Ainsworth followed and McEwen having saved without clearing, Watts did so as Parsons was heading in.

The next moment sent a pretty centre from Howarth and in the ensuing struggle Boyle headed for goal but McEwen cleared. Still pressing, the East Lancs, however, eventually scored out of a fine bit of play from Parsons who found the right corner of the net well up. Again the visitors were on the offensive, and a stinging one from Howarth went behind the upright. R. G. A. now coming up, hands were given against Nelson, and from the "free" a corner was forced but with no result.

Score:—

East Lancs	1 Goal
R. G. A.	Nil

On restart the Gunners broke through but Gill. Jones was found off-side. The attack being returned, the Lancs' right wing threatened, but Collumbell and Wiggitt relieved the pressure by kicking out, the second clearance resulting in a corner. Parsons headed in but McEwen cleared. Out of a lovely pass from Boyle to Ainsworth the latter sent a stinger, which the goal-keeper cleared; Parsons then headed over. The Gunners now made an effort to get away but Jackson beating them, the ball was once more on the home ground, and a call from Ainsworth was responded to by McEwen. Shortly a corner was secured but produced no advantage; a "free" gave Parsons then a chance but again he headed over, the ball striking the cross-bar and rolling out. A volley from Ainsworth having resulted in a corner, two more corners were again secured but Collumbell eventually cleared. Continuing there, Parsons again kicked over. The Artillery now attempted to rush through but Carefoot sent the sphere back easily which again saw the Lancs attacking, and Parsons had a great chance but shot too high. McEwen was then called upon to save repeatedly, and using both his fists and legs freely he replied gamely. The Gunners' outside-right put in a nice run and a good shot from him missed the nets by a few inches, going behind. Then a fine bit of play by Reynolds ended in Hewes sending over the bar. Four minutes to time, the R. G. A. were again seen in front of their opponents' flags but Hewes was given offside. The East Lancs, from the kick-in, rushed for the other side and a beautiful shot from Howarth was let in by McEwen, thinking it was going over. At full time the visitors were pressing

East Lancs	2 Goals.
R. G. A.	Nil.

TEAMS.

EAST LANCS.		
Carefoot	Goal	Mc Ewen.
Jackson, Duckworth	Backs	Wiggitt, Watts.
Slater, Nelson, Alcock	Half-backs.	Downey, McGarry, Collumbell.
Howarth, Bromwell, Parsons, Boyle, Ainsworth	Forwards.	Hewes, Southcote, Reynolds, Titley, Gill-Jones.

REFEREE—Mr. R. Hotz.
GOAL-JUDGES—Sergeant Dow and Mr. Robinson

THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

First Ties.

LANCERS WIN TWO LOVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Durand Football Tournament, for which twenty teams have entered, opened at Anandale this afternoon, when the 12th Lancers from Sialkot met the Gordon Highlanders from Calcutta in the first round. The 12th Lancers are the winners of the Murree and Lahore Cups, as also the runners-up in the Punjab Cup, while the Gordons on the other hand are the holders of the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield, Calcutta, and winners of the Walter Locke Cup, Calcutta. The meeting of these two crack teams, each holding a record of its own, naturally drew a very large gathering of the Simla public to Annandale to witness the opening day's proceedings, and great were the speculations as to which team should get knocked out. Punctual to time the Lancers kicked off and the game ruled very even for the first few minutes till the Gordon's centre half tied a hard shot which was well saved. Play was even for a time, and from a good shot by the Lancers' left wing (Vallies), which was saved, the inner right (Cox) banged it into the net, thus scoring the first goal of the game. The Gordons were awarded a free kick just outside the penalty area, from which they failed to score. Shortly after a good shot by the Gordons' left half (Spence) was well saved by the Lancers' goal-keeper. A free kick awarded to the Gordons resulted in nothing. Play ruled fairly even till half-time, when the score stood—Lancers, 1; Gordons, nil.

From the kick off the Gordons pressed, and a shot by their left was well saved by the Lancers' goal-keeper. Immediately after the Lancers' left wing got possession and sent in a beautiful shot, which missed by an inch. A corner against the Lancers failed to score. Play then was of a very exciting order, the Lancers having two shots at goal, the second resulting in a corner from which they scored. The Gordons twice had the goal at their mercy, from which they failed to score. Otherwise the Lancers pressed most of the time.

For the Lancers their forwards, back and especially the goal-keeper did yeomen service. The Gordons worked hard to a man. The game resulted as stated above.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY VS. ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT.

Both these teams were well matched, the Royal Berkshires having the best of the exchanges in the first half, the Durham Goal-keeper being twice called upon to save, which he did in good style. Shortly after the Durhams got a corner, which they did not take advantage of. Some desultory play followed, a foul being given against the Berks, which again the Durhams failed to take advantage of. On the call of half-time the game stood love all.

In the second half the Durhams pressed their opponents and secured two corners without any result. Two splendid shots at goal were made by the Durhams' centre half and inner right, one of which narrowly missed scoring, hitting the top bar and bounding off, the Berks' goal keeper having a rough time of it. Play was mostly confined to the Berks' goal, and from a good pass from the right wing the Durham centre shot clean into goal, thus scoring the first goal for the Durhams. The passing of the Berks was good, but their shooting erratic, and they failed to take advantage of the chances afforded them of equalising matters. On the other hand the Durhams were still pressing, and from a beautiful pass by the left extreme to the inner right who lost no opportunity of putting in their second goal. After this, play was even till call of time,—the game standing—Durhams, 2 goals; Berks, nil.

17TH LANCERS VS. 1ST CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

For the first five minutes the Lancers' right wing tried a shot from a couple of yards, which was well saved. Play was very even till the Lancers secured two successive corners from the second of which a good shot by their centre half was well saved. After this the Lancers had slightly the better of the exchanges, and half-time arrived with a clean sheet.

From the re-start the Connaughts, with a combined rush, nearly scored, and the Lancers' right wing getting possession raced down at top speed and tested the Connaughts' goal, but with no effect. After this the game became very exciting, both goals being visited in turns, and once the Connaught's centre missed an open goal. Shortly after the whistle sounded no time, the game being drawn. In the extra time the Connaughts played only ten men, and although both teams tried hard to get the upper hand neither was successful.

The game will be replayed to-morrow morning.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLES VS. LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

To-day from the start the Fusiliers set the pace and kept up a hot attack. This was maintained almost throughout the first half, and the Lancs had hard luck in not being able to score. The Rifles goal-keeper had the misfortune to hurt his left hand early in the game, which accounts for the tall scoring against them.

In the second half the Lancs kept up an incessant bombardment, and in about ten minutes their centre forward scored three goals. The Rifles, however, not to be beaten, with a combined rush scored through their left wing. This set the Lancs going again, and their right wing scored the fourth and last goal for his side with a beautiful shot. The whistle sounded shortly after, leaving the Lancs winners by 4 goals to 1.

SOUTH INDIA ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Boxing Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 15.

The following are the details of the Madras Boxing Tournament yesterday:—

BANTAMS.

Private Donovan, 14th Hussars, beat Volunteer Clarke, Madras Railway Volunteers.

Corporal Daniels, Dorsets, beat Driver Riddle, 16th Battery, R. F. A.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Private Carter, Northamptons, beat Private Hammond, Leicestors.

Private Shepherd, Leicestors, beat Private Waterer, Middlesex.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Gunner Symons, 79th Battery, beat Gunner Routledge, No. 89 Company, R. G. A.

SIR FLEETWOOD WILSON has postponed the date of his departure for India, and now leaves Marseilles in the "Macedonia," on the 23rd October, and proceeds direct to Simla for a few days, before joining H. E. the Viceroy on tour.

CRICKET.

The Presidency Team.

I am officially informed that Major Ross of Belgaum and Mr. Townend of Bombay are unable to assist the Presidency in the forthcoming match. Captain Rutter of Poona, who at first had stated his inability to play, has again been wired to, while Mr. Whatford of Belgaum, a player of experience at home, has been asked to fill the other place now left vacant. At the time of writing no reply is to hand from either gentleman.

It is announced—and I greet the news with no small satisfaction—that Commander Vines will, after all, take his place in the team.

The selection committee is much to be sympathised with over these eleventh hour refusals which multiply the difficulty of what is at best a somewhat thankless task.

LECTOR.

THE PARSI TEAM.

THE only changes in the composition of the Parsi team are the substitution of Daruwala and Masani for Mody and Pavri. The two last named certainly failed to distinguish themselves with the bat at Poona and the inclusion of Daruwala, with his vast store of patience and of Masani, who played a brilliant innings for the Baronet C. C. vs. the Bombay Gymkhana, will undoubtedly strengthen the team. I see that Bulsara is not after all available and the Parsis will miss him in the attack.

In passing one is led to wonder why it is that Warden has not played for any of the Parsi Clubs or the B. B. and C. I. against the Bombay Gymkhna this year? Is it that his side prefer to keep him back as a quantity unknown to the Englishmen and a winning factor in consequence? It is a policy that seems hardly in keeping with the best interests of cricket. After all cricket is a "game" and not a matter of international or interracial importance, and it would be a great pity if its best features were lost—as they threaten to be—by the sacrifice of a score of minor matches to the one big match of the year. Cricket is a game for the "man in the street" and not only for the specialist and it is as a national game, that one and all can play and love, that it has reached the eminence on which it now stands. The big 'test' matches should be an incident in the season's play and not the one aim and object of a score or so of individuals. The lover of cricket would be sorry to see it fall to the level of professional football with its vast crowds and stringent rules. It is essentially the game for the Amateur (in the most literal sense of the word) and only so can it hope to keep its popularity,

LECTOR.

Poona vs. Ahmednagar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 15.

This two days' fixture concluded to-day and resulted in a draw. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Arnold, b Mowatt	...	20
Capt Krickenbeck, c and b Cooper	...	47
Capt Bowle, run out	...	26
Capt Clarke, c Cooper, b Saraf	...	61
Mr Usher, b Saraf	...	47
Mr Swinburne, b Godfrey	...	13
Mr Holbrook, b Saraf	...	0
Mr H Bremner, not out	...	29
Mr Gildey, b Saraf	...	4
Mr S Wise, b Saraf	...	1
Sergt Samson, c Mowatt, b Saraf	...	9
Extras	...	38
Total	...	295

AHMEDNAGAR.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr Purcell, c Krickenbeck, b Bowle	...	29
Mr Saraf, c Usher, b Bowle	...	39
Mr Collett, l-b-w, b Samson	...	11
Mr Cooper, c Krickenbeck, b Samson	...	23
Mr Sabarn, c Holbrook, b Clarke	...	35
Capt Mowatt, c Swinburne, b Clarke	...	8
Mr Shuttleworth, c and b Clarke	...	0
Capt Hopwood, c Krickenbeck, b Bowle	...	0
Mr Burroughs, c Usher, b Bowle	...	6
Mr Godfrey, not out	...	8
Mr Hurst, c Clarke, b Bowle	...	3
Extras	...	16
Total	...	178

2ND INNINGS.

Mr Purcell, c Bremner, b Samson	...	31
Mr Saraf, not out	...	32
Mr Collett, b Samson	...	2
Mr Cooper, not out	...	9
(The rest to bat.		
Extras	...	9
Total	...	83

GOVERNMENT HOUSE TEAM VS. MR. PATEL'S TEAM.

This annual fixture, which is invested with a considerable amount of interest, came off at Ganeshkhind yesterday and resulted in a close finish, the Government House Team, captained by Captain Lucas, I. M. S., having won by the narrow margin of 6 runs, practically on the point of time.

His Excellency the Governor with Miss Clarke, Miss Fellowes, Mrs. May and others from Government House were out in the evening to witness it, and Captain Greig, Military Secretary, Captains Drummond and Sullivan, A.-D.-C.s, received the visitors, who included General Sir Locke Elliot and Lady Elliot.

In the Government House team we should like to have seen Captain Greig playing, but he was indisposed, and the A.-D.-C.s were otherwise occupied; but Captain Lucas succeeded in stringing together a formidable lot. Three were celebrated cricketers who played in the Presidency Match, viz., Rutter, Turner and Joy, three were eminent on the turf, viz., Meynell, Wood and Hodgson. The eleven were out for the modest total of 76, and it was expected that Mr. Patel's team would secure an easy victory over them, but this did not happen, and when excitement was at fever pitch as the last of Mr. Patel's eleven went in to compile 28, a sigh of relief was heaved to find him bowled for 2.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Col Mosse, c Battliwalla, b Barake	...	3
Capt MacPherson, b Parekh	...	13
Mr J F Turner, b Parekh	...	0
Capt Meynell, c Lam, b Davoear	...	0
Mr H S Curtis, c and b Davur	...	12
Mr R Wood, b Parekh	...	0
Capt Hodgson, st, b Davur	...	3
Capt Rutter, Patel, b Parekh	...	22
Mr Joy, run out	...	9
Capt Lucas (Capt), not out	...	2
Mr Little, b Wagle	...	3
Extras	...	9
Total	...	76

MR. PATEL'S TEAM.

Mr Lam, b Joy	...	9
Mr Divecha, c Curtis, b Mosse	...	6
Mr Prabhakar, b Joy	...	0
Professor Parekh, b Mosse	...	8
Mr Davur, b Joy	...	8
Mr Wagle, b Mosse	...	4
Mr J M Patel, c Curtis, b Turner	...	10
Mr Tyebji, b Joy	...	15
Mr Vatchaghandy, b Joy	...	0
Mr Burtani, c Lucas, b Joy	...	2
Mr Battlewalla, not out	...	1
Extras	...	7
Total	...	70

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD.

Royal Fusiliers vs. Secunderabad Gymkhana.

This match played on the Gymkhana ground on Thursday, 10th September, proved an easy win for the home team although they played one man short. The Fusiliers, except Captain Frederick, who has just come back from England, where he played for his county, fell to pieces and no fewer than five made ducks. Mr. Thompson and Captain MacNichol were the mainstay of the Gymkhana team, which ran out winners by 33 runs.

Scores:—

ROYAL FUSILIERS.

Lieut Pope, b Thompson	...	9
Sgt Dr Franklin, l-b-w Nairne	...	7
Pte Eade, b Nairne	...	0
Sgt Westfield, b Nairne	...	0
Capt Frederick, c Sub, b Nairne	...	61
Lieut Cope, b Nairne	...	3
Color Sgt Wright, b Thompson	...	1
Pte Baker, b Nairne	...	2
Sgt Barlan, b Thompson	...	0
Pte Martin, c Spence, b Thompson	...	0
Pte Kermott, not out	...	19
Extras	...	3
Total	...	105

SECUNDERABAD GYMKHANA.

Lieut Nairne, c Kermott, b Frederick	...	7
Mr Dunlop, b Frederick	...	9
Lieut Spence, c Martin, b Frederick	...	4
Mr Thompson, c Martin, b Frederick	...	57
Capt MacNichol, c Westfield, b Baker	...	28
Lieut Leman, b Frederick	...	4
Mr Beer, c sipd Pope, b Baker	...	10
Benesley, run out	...	1
Mr Murray, run out	...	8
Madsay, not out	...	2
Extras	...	8
Total	...	138

SHOOTING.

A match took place between a team of the Manchesters and one from the H. V. R's at the former's range, which resulted in a win for the Volunteers by 6 points.

MANCHESTERS.

	200	500	600	
Q M S Pike	26	30	22	78
Colr Sgt Eldon	28	29	27	84
Sgt Stanley	26	30	28	84
Sgt Kennedy	28	31	24	83
Pte Cummings	31	28	29	88
Pte Powell	27	30	28	85
Pte Johnson	30	27	20	77
Pte Hughes	29	29	27	85
Total				654

VOLUNTEERS.

	200	500	600	
Capt Dunlop	28	31	32	91
Lieut Burn	30	27	29	86
Lieut Prideaux	26	27	18	71
Sgt Intr James	27	29	25	81
Sgt Roach	31	27

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PIANOS.

Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA, CEYLON.

MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piane, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1908.

A MODEST CLAIM.

MR. SIRDAR ALI, who styles him Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan and is by inheritance a part Proprietor and Trustee of Watsen's Hotel and the Annexe, has sent us for review a copy of a Memorial that he has addressed to the Governor of Bombay in Council, in which, after reciting his pleas, he prays (1) that both he and his successors should be recognised as the hereditary Nawabs of Karnala ; (2) that he should be granted some substantial interest in the Forts of Vasundri, Sankshi, and Mahuli ; (3) that he and his successors should receive the status of Ruling Chief of Karnala, Vasundri, Sankshi, and Mahuli, with the attendant privileges ; and (4) that a "political" (?) pension should be granted in perpetuity to himself and his successors of the modest (?) sum of Rs. 10,000 per month, "in lieu," it is alleged, of the annual charge of the revenues of Damarkota at Satara, and also ("in lieu") of all his other rights and interests under the Sanads he has put forward as the bases of his claims, proferring the abandonment of these claims if his prayers, as above stated, be granted. We feel that we are unable to support the prayers of this Memorial, if for no other reason than that effluxion of time should relieve the Government of claims which, if real, belong to ancient history, centuries having elapsed, as in this case, between the existence of the last possessor and the present claimant—a fact which rather discounts their validity in that the generations which have intervened have either passed them over, or the claims, if they have been asserted, have been rejected. In this case, however, the Memorialist plaintively "confesses" that he discovered in his "country-house" the Sanads referred to, which purport to be grants from the Emperors of Delhi and the Viceroys of Hyderabad (Deccan) of the 17th and 18th centuries, relating to jaghirs and other grants in Thal Konkan; while the venue of the title of Nawab which is claimed—ruling chiefship, pension, etc., *galore*—is from a place called Karnal. There are two points, *inter alia*, which, in our opinion, operate more potently perhaps than others against the validity of the claims set up—one is that while history records a Nawab of Kurnool (a town on the right bank of the Tungabudra river, lying between the Ceded Districts and Hyderabad territory), no Nawab of Karnala (in the Konkan) is mentioned so far as we have been able to ascertain ; and the other that the Sanad more particularly referred to as the *fons et origo* of the claims is dated "Rajab 1072" (corresponding to 1657 A. D.), and bears the superscription of "the humble needy servant of God, Haidarali the son of Mohamed Badshah." The date and the superscription disagree by a century so far as the identification of the Hyder Ali created by the Sanad with the Hyder Ali (the usurper) of Mysore ; but the usurper (the father of Tippu Sultan) is the only one of that name connected with the almost extinct Moghul period a century later (1754) who would have arrogated to himself the right to grant a Sanad—certain, however, it is that no Moghul Emperor ever bore that name. We have accordingly to dismiss from all consideration the status sought to be maintained for the Hyder Ali referred to in the superscription of the Sanad as a lawful grantor, and as the Memorialist has not otherwise established the status of that "imprimatur," it is not, we think, a document that can be seriously considered in the direction claimed for it.

There is yet another point which it is difficult to overlook : we refer to the fact that the late Mr. Abdul Huq (the father of the Memorialist), who was not, it will be admitted, devoid of ambition as to both wealth and status, never urged this claim ; for, having acquired wealth, he possessed the means whereby the latter was attainable. Yet it is strange that, having been referred to in the demi-official correspondence quoted—rightly or wrongly—as a descendant of the "old Nawab of Nassick" and as "Karnalker" and "Karnalia Nawab of Nassick," he was content to hide his light under a bushel and to pass over the opportunities of acquiring the recognised status afforded by these documents—found accidentally, as is alleged, by his son. Nor can it be presumed that Mr. Abdul Huq had no knowledge of the references quoted above (*vide* Appendix C), as stated in the letter of Sir Richard Meade, a former Resident at Hyderabad, who, after a platitude expressed about his "House," pointedly writes of him as "Mr. Abdul Huq"—not as the Nawab of Karnala or as Nawab Abdul Huq. Then again, in another official document (Appendix F., paragraph 12), the following appears regarding "Mr. Abdul Huq's" services in the Police :—"In my former letter, I respectfully suggested to Government the conferring on this officer of the *honorary* title of Nawab. I have since learnt at Hyderabad that he already bears the *courtesy* title of Nawab, *being born a younger son of the family of the Nawab of Karnala* ; and he already bears, I believe, the title of Khan Bahadur from his holding a substantive appointment as Assistant Commissioner in Berar." The words italicised by us are significant, and are in conflict with the claim of "son [now the claimant grandson] of the old Nawab of Nasik" (Appendix D).

For the rest of the Memorial, which is, in our opinion, subject to equally adverse criticism, we have nothing to say at present ; but we think that the Government would be well advised in rejecting the Memorial as a document which cannot be seriously entertained—indeed, its mere consideration would raise quite a hornet's nest of political claims about the ears of the Bombay Administrative Staff ; while, on the other hand, it must be taken, according to official etiquette, that the predecessors of the present Administration did all that was necessary in such matters well and truly. We should like to add that if there is any honour in the title, Mr. Sirdar Ali might be informed that as for his assumption of the title of Nawab for himself and his immediate ancestors, he, at all events, possesses no such right—which is one that is conferred purely, as a matter of favour only by the Government ; and that he should therefore desist from the practice until he becomes a formal recipient of that title *honoris causa*. There is yet another point that we think should be noticed : we refer to the statement contained in the Memorial that, if its prayers are granted, "the "British Government would be doing "both the Memorialist's family and *the "Mahomedan community of the Western "Presidency* a great favour ; and that it "would win the esteem and gratitude not "only of the Memorialist's family, but "of the *Mahomedan community of the "Western Presidency in general*, when it "is seen that the representative of an "*historic and ancient family* is honoured "as he should be!" The italics are ours. Anything may be claimed to be historic—even a *cause celebre*, and with that assertion we have no difference, especially as posterity will know more about the historical character claimed than the present generation. But we do think that the assertion regarding the "Mahomedan community" is misleading, for the reason that the claimant does not hold a representative position in that community—certainly not such an one as would give any honour, distinction, or favour conferred on him the political character which he seeks to set up for it!

A REMARKABLE PRONOUNCEMENT.

PRINCE VON BULOW may well denounce the striking article in the current *Quarterly Review*, which well deserved to form the subject of a special interview with him, as it lays bare, in a trenchant unsparing manner, the methods pursued by the Kaiser and his advisers in their inveterate hostility to us and our empire. The Kaiser is very outspoken in his political utterances, often to the verge of indiscretion. The German people also were at times betrayed into expressing their hostility to us openly, and the outburst of Anglophobia in the first stage of the late Boer War surprised us by its intensity. But the Kaiser and his people have seen the folly of thus openly and undisguisedly giving vent to their feelings against us. They fear that thereby they may provoke an actual conflict with us before they are ready for it; and what they want most is time. If their preparations go on as smoothly and vigorously during the next seven or ten years as they have gone on during the last decade, then at the end of that period they will be completely prepared to measure strength with us and dispute our supremacy everywhere. But not till then. For the next few years Germany must keep quiet at any price and pursue her hostile plans under the guise of outward amity. The word is passed round to show the front of great friendship to England and to lull all our suspicions to sleep, whilst Germany is pushing forward her naval and military preparations underground as it were, silently adding ship to ship, building docks each greater than its predecessor, and raising army corps over and above her necessary requirements, all with the final object, which she now wants to mask by every means at her disposal, of breaking down the barrier raised by our empire to her expanding ambitions.

During the first flush of intoxication caused by our reverses at the commencement of our struggle with the Boers, the usually sober German people were thrown off their guard, and their Government openly said in the now famous preamble of their Navy Bill of 1900 that "Germany must have a fleet of such strength that a war against the mightiest sea-power would involve risks threatening the supremacy of that power." This object is ever in the minds of the German Government and people; only they have now taken to dissembling, having seen that we are on our guard. The article in the *Quarterly Review* is a powerful exposure of the tactics of the Germans and is a vigorous attempt to keep the English nation watchful of its vital interests which are menaced by what it well calls the German Peril. The article might well be called remarkable if there did not appear several such of late in English Reviews, especially those by Mr. Ellis-Barker in the *Nineteenth Century* and by Mr. Lionel Maxse, the able editor of the *National Review*. The ever watchful, some might be disposed to say over-watchful, attitude of the latter vigorous critic towards the Kaiser and his actions has recently formed the subject of some very ingenious and entertaining political verses in *Punch* where the Kaiser is made to say among other things: "How then shall I please this implacable foe Whose censure pursues me wherever I go? Shall I shave my moustache, so ferociously waxy, In the hope of appeasing the anger of Maxse?" Indeed, the *Quarterly* article is very likely the work of "Editor Maxse" as *Punch* calls him, aided by Mr. Ellis-Barker. It is natural that Prince Bulow should denounce it, but the writer of it is not insane as he calls him in his anger. Perhaps this anger shows pretty well that the writer has succeeded in his object of exposing the tactics of persons like Prince Bulow of throwing the English people off their guard with regard to Germany's aggressive policy. The Germans, as the article well points out, have not forgotten the Bismarckian maxim that secrecy is the soul of statecraft. That secrecy is in peril of being torn asunder for the benefit of the English nation by articles like that in the *Quarterly Review*.

THE VEXATIOUS SPARROW.

DWELLERS in Indian bungalows, who have, in the interests of peace and order, to wage incessant war on the sparrow, that most audacious of birds, and most slovenly builder of clumsy nests, will sympathise with Mr. Rider Haggard in his complaint in the "Times" of the perpetual worry and damage it causes in England. So gentle a humanitarian must have been sorely tried before he gave vent to his just wrath against any living thing. But the unbounded depravity of the sparrow calls everywhere for severe measures. His smallest crime is the impertinent choice he makes of a building site, where he sets to work with musty grass and withered reeds in long trails adorned with rugged feathers, to make himself a home where he can keep a noisy house for the balmy summer months. To pull down the shaggy erection is no use, for the sparrow pair rebuild the whole thing next morning in an even more hasty and inartistic style of architecture. In England the feathered wretch is fast making himself master of all the birds that venture near human dwellings. Where he flourishes other birds inevitably die out or disappear. Gardens and cornfields suffer in a measure that only the patient farmer and the horticulturist know. Mr. Rider Haggard is not unreasonable when he implores the President of the Home Board of Agriculture to organise a branch of his Department to deal summarily with sparrows and rats. These two ravaging species cost the country, he declares, hundreds of thousands of pounds yearly—another correspondent puts the damage done by rats alone at several millions—as well as being nuisances in every sense of the word. Sparrows possess neither virtue, vocal harmony, bright plumage nor pretty ways. They hate other birds and starve them out by monopolising all supplies that tender-hearted people in towns intend for all the feathered tribe within reach. The Indian crow is a bad bird, but the sparrow is more irritating, does more harm and should be abolished.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Thursday the 1st day of October, at 12 o'clock.

THE R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" which left here with troops on Monday morning, also carried away, presumably to the Andamans, Bal Ganghadar Tilak, who was brought down to Bombay from Ahmedabad by special train on Sunday night.

THE new Afghan Envoy, who has arrived at Simla, had travelled direct from Kabul, which place he left in August. He found matters going on as usual in Afghanistan on his way.

MR. H. G. Stokes, C. S., Madras, officiates as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, *vice* Mr. Fell, who goes on special duty for three months, from October next, in connection with the preparation of the Quinquennial Education report.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

PROFESSIONAL ATHLETICS.

The Bristol Marathon.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

THE coming professional athletic meeting at the Stadium on October 10th is being awaited with considerable interest. It is expected that the substantial money prizes may tempt some of the amateur brigade, but the writer does not fancy many will go over. Athletes who are about to retire might feel tempted to go over, particularly if they fancied their chance in the Marathon race. The other scratch races in conjunction will be at 100 yards, 440 yards, and one mile running, a two miles' walk and an obstacle race with a tug-of-war. First prize for the runs will be £15, while the walkers are offered £20 and a like sum is the premier award for the tug-of-war. There are plenty of amateurs who would gladly turn professional if they saw an opportunity of competing regularly for cash prizes, but few are likely to go over for the sake of one meeting. It may however do something to foster honest sport and perhaps hasten the day when amateurs and professionals may compete together. It is a long time since good class professional runners competed in London, and it is hoped A. B. Postle, W. Growcote, B.R. Day, Davies of Tenly, and G. B. Tinder will support the meeting.

Some good men have already signified their determination to take part in the Marathon race, Len Hurst, holder of the London to Brighton record being among them. Then there is Charbonnell of France and C. W. Hart of London—who is good over very long distance. Of the veterans who talk of turning out, the best known are W. G. George, holder of the world's one mile record and G. Rowell of six days go-as-you-please fame. They, of course, would start solely with a view of trying for the special prizes offered to men over a certain age. The condition governing the event will be much the same as for the amateur race, save that only one attendant will be allowed each man. No doubt the entries, when published, will make interesting reading. The writer fancies Johnson of Rochdale will go close and he believes a well known amateur, who has been off the track for a bit, will be among the starters and, if so, he ought to go near to winning.

A BRISTOL MARATHON.

It is real good news to learn that there is a possibility of a Marathon race being held in Bristol on October 31st. We shall not do well in the Marathon race at the next Olympic Games, unless our long distance men are catered for. Holding a few trial races will not meet the situation and clubs must come to the rescue and promote races of 25 miles. If we had annual Marathon races held at Newcastle, Bradford, Manchester, Birmingham, Derby, Bristol and, say, two in London, we should soon discover talent and very likely the best men in four years' time would be quite a different lot of athletes from those who represented us at the Olympiad of 1908.

WALKER AND RECTOR.

Although R. E. Walker beat J. E. Rector by a good four feet (the judges said 18 inches) in the 100 metres, at the Olympic Games, many Americans fancy their man can do better. With that in view Walker has been invited to visit America and meet Rector in a special match race at 110 metres. According to American exchanges, Walker has been offered expenses and a trophy if he will meet Rector at Trenton, New Jersey, on September 28th. The writer believes the little Natal man would do some very fast running on the American clay tracks and during the fine weather usually prevailing in October, and hopes he will find it convenient to make the trip. He is still running well, as shown by his victories in the 100 yards' scratch race and 120 yards' handicap at Boston recently. Certainly, Walker only just beat J. W. Morton in the former, but it appeared as though he eased up at about 80 yards and only came again when the Englishman drew up to him. The Natal man's running at Manchester to-morrow will be watched with great interest and it is to be hoped the conditions will be favourable.

VOIGHT AND RECORD.

E. Voight of Manchester is also billed to attack record at Manchester to-morrow. He will try to improve on Shrubb's 5 miles record of 24 mins. 32 2-5 secs. made at Stamford Bridge in May of 1904. This is about the best record the Horsham runner has to his name, and the writer does not think Voight capable of getting near it. The little Manchester runner is a good man and possibly we have not yet seen his best, but if he ever beats 24 mins. 50 secs. for 5 miles many good judges will be surprised.

CYCLING.

C. H. Bartlett of the Polytechnic C. C., who gained such a notable win in the 100 kilometres event at the Olympic Games, has again distinguished himself by winning the 50 miles' championship of England. The race was unpaced and this style evidently suits Bartlett who rode with fine judgment. Leon Meredith did not defend his title, nor did W. J. Pett the London Centre 50 miles' champion turn out, nevertheless the field of 24 included some fine riders. Bartlett and J. J. Matthews, (also of London) fairly outsprinted A. J. Denny of Birmingham and D. C. Robertson of Petersborough in the last lap and the first-named won by a length in 2 hours 15 mins. 19 2-5 secs. The winner has certainly improved this season and he is a likely man to do well in an unpaced road ride, if he cares to go for some of the present figures.

HORSES FOR COURSES.

How some horses seem to do better on certain courses is well known and it would appear to be much the same with some cyclists. E. Payne, of Worcester, for instance, can usually be depended on for a big performance at Bath and at the recent festival he won both the scratch races at half a mile and 5 miles. Another interesting meeting was that at Workington, where H. Schillies of France defeated J. L. Johnson of Birmingham and other good men in a half-mile race entitled Foreign and English riders. This is a further proof that Johnson is stale, for he has not shown up so well since the Olympiad as he did prior to the games.

BOXING.

The latest news from Sydney further strengthens the idea that Australia may become the centre for matters fistic during the next few months. The Burns and Squires match seems to have whetted the appetites of the sportsmen "down under" and Johnson has been invited to state the terms he is willing to journey to Sydney for and meet Burns. This may mean that the Canadian and Johnson will try conclusions "down under." It is all the same to Burns, so long as he gets what he considers he is worth, and it is fairly certain that we shall have the two cracks coming together inside six months. Burns appears to have had a hard task in his match with Squires and there were periods when the supporters of the Australian felt jubilant. Burns however, is very resourceful and possessed of splendid stamina, which enabled him to recover and he managed to gain the upper hand in the thirteenth round. Squires put up a splendid fight and was knocked down three times in the final round, which shews how gamely he struggled to avert defeat. Johnson certainly looks like getting an engagement shortly, for even should nothing definite come out of the Australian offer, he may be able to sign articles with Sam Langford, who will again be in England shortly, and prepared to take on anyone.

SWIMMING.

A big swimming gala was held at Joinville sur Mare on Sunday and at which some very interesting racing was seen. T. B. Tartakover met with a surprising defeat in the 100 metres, and his conqueror—Mayboom of Belgium—is likely to be heard about in the future. The Australian had some satisfaction for his defeat by seeing his countryman F. A. Beaurepaire secure the 500 metres—a very easy win. Miss Lillie Smith of London found Mlle. Michael too speedy for her in the 100 metres for ladies, but the English girl later on showed her ability by putting up a woman's record of 23mins. 13 2 5secs. for 1,000 metres. Another English success was gained by Miss Belle White in the 50 metres race for girls. Writing about swimmers, H. Taylor of Chadderton appears to have beaten J. S. Battersby of Southport rather easily in the special 500 yards race at the Liverpool Postal Gala, but the time, 6mins. 26 1-5 secs., was only moderate when compared with the late B. B. Keeran's best of 6mins. 7 1-5secs.

THE TURF.

The young Italian pastrycook Dorando, who so nearly won the famous Marathon Race, ought to feel highly honoured. Her Majesty presented him with a gold cup in recognition of his plucky effort and now the King has paid him a compliment by naming a colt by Cyllene out of Nadyda after the Italian. One can only hope the colt will do justice to the name and prove a great stayer.

It seems a far cry to the Autumn of 1910, yet time flies and it may therefore be in order to mention that the entries for the St. Leger of that year number 348. Eleven nominations have been made in New York, and besides this, a number of Americans animals have been nominated in England, including half a dozen by Mr. A. Belmont. Among the nominations are a full brother to Signorinetta, a full brother to Wool Winder and a full brother to Pretty Polly, while a filly by Cyllene out of Sceptre has also been entered.

HIGGS AND MAHER.

Higgs and Maher are just now having a great struggle for top place in the winning jockeys' list. The American met with great success at York on Tuesday and by scoring four times, drew level with his rival—each claiming 80 wins. Higgs rode two winners the next day, while Maher scored twice to once by Maher yesterday, so there is little between them on wins, though Maher has much the better average, having had over 100 fewer mounts than his rival.

THE GIMCRACK STAKES.

There are few followers of the turf who do not know that the owner of the winner of the Gimcrack Stakes at York is the honoured guest at the annual dinner of the Gimcrack Club. Mr. Hall Walker created a record by gaining this distinction three times in succession and he came near scoring a fourth time yesterday with Queen Mother, which ran second to Blankney II. The winner is owned by Mr. W. Raphael, who will now feel recompensed for the defeat of My Pet II (a strong favourite) two years ago) which was knocked on to his knees at the start. It may be added that Blankney II is by Flying Fox and that Louviers, which also carried Mr. Raphael's colours, is believed by the connection to be much the better of the pair.

A GREAT SPRINT RACE.

To hark back a trifle, "The Champion Sprint" at the Hurst Park meeting created more interest than any event decided near London since the Derby. Most people thought Prospector and Americus Girl, both three-year-olds and carrying 121lbs and 118lbs respectively, would fight out the issue, but the victory went to Ignorance 5 years of age and with 122lbs up. The time for the five furlongs was 63 2-5 secs., very moderate as times go, but the going was heavy and the wind was against the horses. This, of course, greatly upset Prospector, which has a tube in its throat, and it was a good performance on the part of the colt to get within three-quarters of a length of the mare. The history of the winner is a romance. Bred by M. G. Canning, she was claimed out of a selling race as a two-year-old by M. A. Bostock, who bought her in for 85 guineas after her first win. Later she passed into the possession of Lord Westbury for 260 guineas. Mr. Bostock claimed her again after she ran second to Avebury in a selling race and soon after won the Lancashire Nursery Handicap of 500 sovs. with her. As a three-year-old she beat Camp Fire II at Epsom, when receiving 28lbs. Our Mr. Bostock's death Ignorance was sold for 660 guineas and purchased by her breeder, who thus got her back in her fourth season. His venture was well rewarded, as the Champion Sprint was the third win she has scored in Mr. Canning's colours.

CRICKET.

By defeating Gloucestershire at Cheltenham, Yorkshire made sure of the County Championship, no matter how the remainder of the fixtures resulted. A draw against Somerset followed and if the Tykes can avoid defeat against Sussex, they will be able to claim an unbeaten record for the season and thus equal their performance of 1900 and that of Lancashire in 1904 and of Notts last season.

Wickets lately have been in favour of bowlers and some truly wonderful feats with the ball have been recorded. J. B. King took 7 wickets for 28 runs for the Philadelphians vs. Derbyshire and Hallam got 7 for 32 on behalf of Notts vs. Philadelphians. Ironmonger of Notts played a big part in the defeat of Sussex at Hastings, as he took 6 wickets for 19 and 4 for 24. Then Hirst got 5 for 21 on behalf of Yorks vs. Somerset and Jessop, 5 for 26, had a lot to do with the big win of Gloucestershire over Surrey. The best bowling of all, however, was accomplished by Woolley of Kent against Middlesex at Lords this week. Kent made 207 and the Middlesex innings was declared closed with the same total up for 9 wicket. Kent's second venture produced 204 for 7 (innings declared) and there appeared little prospect of Middlesex losing. Woolley, however, proved very destructive and though with only 35 minutes for play, Middlesex still had 6 wickets in hand, he finally routed the remaining batsmen with ten minutes to spare. The Middlesex total only amounted to 87 and Woolley got 6 wickets for 8 runs, four of which were scored before he got a wicket. It was a great finish for Kent and gave that county a creditable second place in the championship table. With all this good bowling going on, a century (117) by P. F. Warner against Essex at Lords yesterday stands out prominently.

IN GENERAL.

The victories of Celtic over Kilmarnock and of Dundee over the Airdrieonians, by 5 goals to 1 and 5 goals to 2 respectively, were the biggest wins in Saturday's Scottish League matches.

T. S. Battersby of Southport easily won the 1,000 yards salt water swimming championship yesterday.

T. J. Bruce of Brecon has just won the professional golf championship of Wales, with a score of 159 for 36 holes.

Mike Schreck of America is shortly coming to England and in all probability will try conclusions with Jack Johnson at the National Sporting Club on October 19th.

A 36 holes stroke competition at Scarborough this week ended in E. Ray and H. Vardon tieing with scores of 138, Braid coming next with 141.

Testimonials to Olympic winners are all the rage now and Blackstaffe (rowing) Larner (walker) and Russell (steeplechase) are all to be so honoured, while Johnson and Kingsbury (cyclists) have already been so recognised.

Melayr, winner of the Harewood Handicap Plate at York yesterday was doing stud duty in Ireland last April.

The English team to oppose A. O. Jones' eleven (which he took to Australia) will probably include Arnold, Lilly, Llewellyn, Marshall, Newstead, Tarrant and Vine—good, but not representative.

C. B. Fry made a reappearance in the Sussex vs. Yorks match yesterday, but was only able to make 7, while "Ranji" was dismissed for a duck.

J. H. Taylor was beaten by G. Duncan in a 36 holes golf match at Lee-on-the-Solent yesterday. His advantage was two holes, but the scores ruled high on account of the adverse wind.

MOROCCO'S NEW MONARCH.

FRANCO-SPANISH NOTE.

Confirmation of Prior Engagements.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

A Franco-Spanish Note has been presented, which proposes that Mulai Hafid, prior to his recognition, shall confirm the Algeciras and other engagements of his predecessor, assume the responsibility of the Government's debts to individuals, including the Casa Blanca indemnities, disavow the holy war, and ensure security in the vicinity of the ports and trade routes.

The Note adds that France and Spain reserve the right of demanding the repayment of military expenditure and indemnities to murdered Nationals, and hopes that Mulai Hafid will treat Abdul Aziz honourably.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Second Ballot to be Taken.

CONFERENCE OF MASTERS AND MEN.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

A second ballot of the Lancashire cotton operatives will be taken on the question of accepting a 5 per cent. reduction in January.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15.

Only the spinners are taking part in the second ballot, and not the card-room operatives.

LATER.

In the absence of the Lord Mayor, the Deputy Lord Mayor of Manchester has invited representatives of the cotton owners and men to meet in the Town Hall to reconsider the situation.

NEWCASTLE ELECTION.

The Socialist Candidate.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15.

Alderman Hartley of Bradford has been adopted as Socialist candidate for Newcastle.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

The Maine Elections.

REPUBLICAN GAIN.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15.

The latest returns for the election of the Governor of Maine show large Democratic gains.

It is expected that the Republican candidate will be returned, but by a decreased majority.

LATER.

The Republicans have won the Maine elections by a plurality of 8,000 as compared with 28,000 at the time of the last Presidential election.

This is the smallest Republican plurality in any Presidential year for twenty-five years.

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

Good Feeling Continues.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15.

Mr. Secretary Root, presiding at the New York Republican Convention, declared that the wild outcries of the sensational Press at home and abroad had failed to destroy the good understanding between Japan and the United States.

He said that the long unsettled questions between the United States and Canada were nearing their conclusion, and he dwelt on the improved relations amounting to genuine friendship with the South American States.

TRADE DISPUTES.

Mr. Churchill's Scheme.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15.

Mr. Winston Churchill has prepared a scheme for the creation of a permanent tribunal for arbitration in trade disputes, on which labour and capital will be equally represented.

HOME RAILWAYS.

Big Coalition.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15.

It is stated that the six leading Northern English railway companies are arranging an agreement with the various Scottish companies for a period of ninety-nine years.

CANADIAN FOREST FIRES.

Liners in Collision.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15.

Smoke from the forest fires is impeding navigation on the St. Lawrence. The liners "Corinthian" and "Malin Head" came into collision in the river.

The latter vessel, in a sinking condition, was beached.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Fight with Kurds.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15.

A telegram from Constantinople states that it is officially reported that the Kurdish chief, Ibrahim Pasha, with 3,000 followers, is besieging Veranshahir, which is held by 400 Turks.

Advices from Dersion state that the Kurds have been defeated after a six hours' battle at Ovadjik, losing 33 killed and wounded. A number of chiefs were captured.

THE PERSIAN MASSACRES.

Appeal by Persian Women.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S REPLY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15.

Replying on behalf of Queen Alexandra to the representations of Persian women in Constantinople, praying Her Majesty to use her influence with a view to stopping the massacres in Persia, Sir Edward Grey has telegraphed that Great Britain and Russia are taking steps, consistent with the independence of Persia, to restore order.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Germany and Austria Infected.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

There were 118 cholera cases and 34 deaths at St. Petersburg yesterday.

There have been suspected cases in Germany and Austria.

MOORING CHARGES.

Steamers Laid up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 15.

Three steamers—the "Clydesdale," "Lord Kelvin" and "Iran"—which have been laid up in Karachi owing to the depression in the shipping trade, have now moved near to the entrance of the harbour, where they are moored by their own anchors. The reason for this is that the local Government have declined to sanction the Karachi Port Trust making any reduction in the ordinary charge for mooring at the Port Trust berth in the stream for a steamer that is laid up.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

Conference at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 15.

The following is the composition of the Co-operative Credit Societies Conference which is about to meet at Simla:—

Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao (Madras), Mr. Ganesh Venkatesh Jogleker (Bombay), Mr. W. H. Buchan (Bengal), Mr. S. H. Fremantle (United Provinces), Mr. S. Wilberforce (Punjab), Mr. A. E. English (Burma), Mr. K. C. De (Eastern Bengal and Assam), Mr. B. P. Standen (Central Provinces), Mr. G. Haller (Coorg), Rai Sahib Munshi Gopi Nath (Ajmer), Mr. M. Shama Rao (Mysore), and Mr. W. R. Gourlay (Bengal), Secretary.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 15.

The following is the main portion of the famine telegram sent yesterday by H. E. the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

The position in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh has greatly improved and relief operations are being rapidly brought to a close. It is expected that by the end of the month provision of relief by the State will have practically ceased.

Distress is also decreasing in the Central Provinces and Central India, but there is little change in the situation in Bengal and Bombay.

The general rain which has fallen during the week in North-Eastern India has somewhat improved the situation in North Bihar and Eastern Bengal, but more rain is urgently wanted in a considerable portion of these areas, where the present prospects of the winter rice crops are unfavourable.

In the other parts of the country, the rainfall has been generally sufficient and well distributed, and the condition of the standing crops is on the whole satisfactory.

There is no marked change in prices which are still very high.

RECENT BORDER RAID.

Satisfactory Settlement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 15.

The Mohmand "jirgahs" which were gathering in Peshawar on the 10th inst., including representatives of Tarkzai Satikhel. Halimzai Utmankhel, Khodakhel and Mitainmusa Khel tribes and most of the tribes within the Indian sphere, have had an interview with Sir G. Roos Keppel with most satisfactory results.

AN Indian soldier of the Mahratta Light Infantry in Karachi was bitten by a rabid dog on Monday. The animal was destroyed and the sepoy is being sent to the Pasteur Institute for treatment.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Midnapore Conspiracy Case.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA SEPTEMBER 15.

The "Statesman" publishes the reply which has been received by Mr. K. B. Dutt, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to the former's further representations regarding the Midnapore arrests.

The letter states that the case in connection with the alleged conspiracy, whether true or false, is not one of sudden invention, and it would be a most unusual course for Government to cut across a police investigation, which had already come before the Courts, by a further inquiry into its *bona-fides*. "Should the decision of the Courts render it necessary," adds the letter, "such inquiry will be made at the proper time, with all possible thoroughness; but, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the present is not the time for it, and the energies of persons interested in the accused and believing in their innocence will be better employed in the *bona-fide* preparation of their defence, than in attempts to forestall ordinary courts of justice."

LATER.

At the High Court to-day Mr. P. L. Roy, Barrister, applied on behalf of the Raja of Narajole for bail, but as there were nine cases from Midnapore also for bail Justices Sharfuddin and Coxe decided that Mr. Roy's application should come up in its proper turn.

Confession of Santosh Das.

A BOMB FOR THE MAGISTRATE.

A copy of the confession of Santosh Das, since withdrawn, is also published.

In this, Santosh distinctly says that a bomb was prepared for the Magistrate, and was seen and approved by the Raja of Narajole.

A correspondent at Midnapore says that a proposal is taking definite shape to secure the services of Mr. Rufus Isaacs, Mr. Marshall Skall, or Mr. Arthur Gill, to conduct the case for the accused and an application for bail will be made to the High Court to-day.

The day before yesterday a loyal manifesto was issued by the Mahomedans of Midnapur and circulated broadcast. Yesterday the pleaders and muktears of the Red Bar issued another loyal manifesto, at a public meeting of these classes.

The Alipore Murder.

REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT.

CALCUTTA. SEPTEMBER 15.

At the High Court to-day, before Justices Sharfuddin and Coxe, Mr. Eardley Norton applied on behalf of the Crown for an early date to be fixed for hearing the reference made by Mr. F. R. Roe, Sessions Judge, Alipore, in the case King-Emperor vs. Satyendra Nath Bose.

It will be remembered that the jury in the Lower Court found Satyendra not guilty by a majority of 3 to 2 for the murder of Norendro Nath Gossain, the informer, in the Manicktollah Bomb case. He was also acquitted by the same majority of conspiring with Kanai Lal Dutt against the life of the approver.

The Sessions Judge disagreeing with the jury referred the case to the High Court.

After some discussion, their Lordships fixed Friday next, subject to paper and books being printed in sufficient time for the other side to study the case.

The Margao Art School Case.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 15.

Abba Saheb Ramchander, of the Margao Art School, was yesterday brought up again before Mr. G. Carmichael, District Magistrate, to show cause why he should not be bound over to be of good behaviour.

The District Magistrate delivered a lengthy judgment of which the following are excerpts:—

The accused has been called on to show cause why he should not be ordered to give security for his good behaviour on the ground that he is a desperate and dangerous character. The case against him is that he is an habitual criminal, that he disseminates sedition and that he was making his institution at Goa a place for teaching the principles and practice of anarchy to students coming from British India. To prove that he is an habitual criminal, the prosecution have produced a certificate of his previous convictions, and it is on his behalf that identity can only be established by the evidence of some one who actually saw him in jail, and on account of lapse of time such evidence was not forthcoming. I hold that the previous convictions are proved; they are five in number, passed on three separate dates, the most recent being on the 21st April, 1889—two were under Section 294, I.P.C., two of cheating under Section 420, and one under Sections 4 and 5 of Act 25 of 1867. Even assuming that there was a long interval without conviction, as urged by the defence, and that he is now a reformed character, the evidence in the present case shows that his charitable art institution was an imposture. Students got no real instruction in any honest craft, and what other return they were getting for their money has not been proved. The case that he was disseminating sedition rests on the posters found in his correspondence. I think it is a fair inference from one of the exhibits, that accused was suggesting to his correspondent that he was prepared to give him facilities for practising secretly against Government established by law. There is no other explanation possible of the talk of danger and risk of life itself For the accused it was argued that Section 108, C.P.C., provides specially for the dissemination of sedition, and that it is not right to treat under Section 110 a case that properly falls under Section 108. But dissemination of sedition is only part of the case against the accused. Under the third head a view must be taken of the nature of the institution which the accused carried on in Portuguese territory. The police found 37 students there, but no building, only half a dozen huts and no apparatus, save one or two handlooms and a few bundles of yarn. The question arises, what attracted the students to this institution and kept them there? Credulity would partly account for it, but not for the continued attendance of a comparatively large number of students when nothing was taught. The prosecution has suggested that they were gathered there to get instruction in making explosives and apparatus for such manufacture. Amongst the accused's papers here found were copies of a formula for compounding explosives. These were copied, evidently, by persons who knew nothing of chemistry. A letter was found, in which the accused endeavoured to obtain from Messrs. Kemp and Co. a supply of picric acid, which the defence urged were chemicals for the arts taught; but when it was pointed out that the documents gave the explosive's formula, the line adopted was that possession was not traced to the accused, and that Messrs. Kemp and Co. had not been asked to supply picric acid. I see no reason to doubt the evidence of the police witnesses that the exhibits they found in the accused's papers were not examined till they were brought to Poona. It may be said that in the preparation of explosives the accused's instructions may have been as much a sham as his instruction in honest crafts. He was no chemist and his design was to make money out of the wind in the heads of his dupes. The accused was prepared to lend his institution for a nefarious purpose. Under Section 118, C. P. C., I hereby require the accused to execute a bond in Rs. 1,500, with two sureties in a like amount for his good behaviour for a period of one year.

As the accused failed to comply with the order, he was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for one year, until he furnishes the surety.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "Yugantar."

REAPPEARANCE IN LEAFLET FORM.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 15.

The "Statesman" says that the "Yugantar" has again been issued since Thursday last, and copies have been distributed all over the town in the form of an anonymous issue.

It appears to be specially intended as a warning to Bengalis to send their ladies and children away from Calcutta after the 'poojahs.'

Copies of the leaflet are in the hands of the police, who are doing their best to trace the printer and publishers, whose names, needless to say, are not given.

A leaflet, entitled "Lakantar" (the Other World), was distributed in the northern quarter of the town yesterday and the day before. The distribution was made surreptitiously by boys, who, in slipping the leaflet into the hands of passers-by, whispered that the leaflet was like the "Yugantar."

The document pictures an imaginary trial of Kudiram Bose and Prafulla Chandra Chaki in the next world, before the late Sir Romesh Chander Mitter, as presiding Judge.

PROVINCIAL MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

Petition to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 15.

An "Englishman's" special from Dacca, dated yesterday, says that the Provincial Mahomedan Association, Eastern Bengal and Assam, have learned with deepest regret, that the Transvaal Government has sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment three Indian gentlemen of light and leading, viz., Messrs. Dawood Mahomed, Mahomed Kasim, Angliya and others, while asserting their right of entry under the Compromise, and begs H. E. the Viceroy for the favour of intercession, to save the intolerable situation under which Indians in the Transvaal have been placed.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Arrival at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 15.

Dr. Sven Hedin arrived at Simla to-day by rickshaw from Narkhanda and is staying with Colonel Dunlop Smith, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, at Observatory House.

R. A. M. CORPS.

Posting of Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 15.

Royal Army Medical Corps officers arriving per "Rohilla" are posted as follows:—Lieutenant E. M. Middleton and A. C. Elliot to 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division; Lieutenant T. H. Scott to 3rd (Lahore) Division; Lieutenant J. J. O'Keeffe to 4th (Quetta) Division; Major S W Sweetnam to 6th (Poona) Division; Lieutenant E. C. Phelan, F. Casement and C. H. Denyar to 8th (Lucknow) Division; Lieutenant H. W. Farebrother and G. F. Rudkin to 9th (Secunderabad) Division; and Lieutenant W. B. Purdon to Burma Division.

ENTERIC fever is prevelent in Karachi. Five cases occurred amongst the European population, one of which has proved fatal.

THE Indus is again rising rapidly at Kotri, the gauge registered 22·5 feet on Sunday and there is prospect of a further rise.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Latest Information.

A PATHAN ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 15.

The sensation caused by the Multan train murder is still intense. It is believed that a Eurasian or European train thief, not a native, was the murderer. The first account was incorrect in certain particulars. The following are corrections and latest information.

When the windows were opened at Multan it was not the deceased's family, but the officer in the next compartment who, noticing blood outside the carriage, gave the alarm. A carving knife with a silver handle presented to Miss Taylor was found in a steel trunk in the carriage folded in some sheets of newspaper. The blade was stained, but it had been used to commit the murder. It must have been wiped carefully and put back. At Raewind the trunk was under the seat, while at Multan it was on an unoccupied seat and open, with the keys beside it.

Miss Taylor's compartment had no communication cord or electric button or other means of giving alarm, Between Lahore and Raewind the guard at her request switched off the electric light. Between Raewind and Multan the stations are on the right-hand side. On the station side the window at the top end of the seat where the lady lay with her head resting on the bedding, she not having undressed, was open. Miss Taylor kept the keys of her trunk in her purse with a steel chain to suspend from the belt. The murderer seems to have been ignorant of the way to open the purse or else was too hurried, and forced apart the metal rims. There were not any indications of a struggle.

The first wound appears to have been inflicted as the victim lay with her head resting on the cushion strapped to her bedding. Her throat was deeply cut and the windpipe and both arteries severed. It is thought the murderer must have held her down with his knee on her chest on the floor of the carriage.

The carriage in which the murder was committed was a composite bogey with two 1st class compartments in the centre, two 2nd class, and servants at end. The 1st class compartments were occupied, one by Miss Taylor and the other by an officer. In the 2nd class nearest to Miss Taylor were a subedar-major and his family, and in one furthest off four non-commissioned officers and civilian passengers.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 15.

A Pathan is reported to have been arrested in connection with the recent murder of Miss Taylor at Multan. The medical report in the case shows that no outrage was either committed or attempted in connection with the deed.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Fresh Breaches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 15.

Both the up and down lines on the North-Western Railway were breached yesterday between Khanapur and Jetha Bhutta stations on the main line to Karachi, but the single line was restored to-day across the breach.

The line between Makhdumpur Paharan and Abdul Hakim, Pind Dadan Khan and Golpur, and Samandwala and Pai Khel stations has been repaired and through communication restored.

TROUBLESOME GURKHAS.

A Salutary Lesson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 15.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following telegram:—

Dacca, September 14th—The Gurkhas have been very seriously dealt with. It is stated that a whole band of those who committed mischief have been reduced to half-pay for some time. They are now behaveing very well.

AFGHAN NEWS.

The Arms Traffic.

AMIR'S VISIT TO KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 15.

The Kabul road between Jellalabad and Basawal is said to have been lately infested with robbers, who cut off stragglers from kafilas and solitary travellers. Some of the traders who have been hawking rifles from village to village have also been plundered. The Governor of Jellalabad has increased the number of patrols on the road, but no capture of thieves has been made.

With respect to the traffic in arms the "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent reports that orders have now been issued from Kabul to regularise trade. Sales are only to be made at certain centres and the credit system is to be encouraged, the headmen of villages to be witnesses of sales and traders to collect their money half-yearly. In case of default on the part of individual purchasers assistance is to be given by officials, who will recover the debt and satisfy the creditor's claim. The object apparently in view is to secure the general armament of the population and this is steadily proceeding as a result of the successful smuggling of arms and ammunition from the Mekran Coast and the Persian Gulf.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent reports, that preparations are being made at Jellalabad for the arrival of the Amir of Kabul there next month.

REVIEWS.

"TANGLED WEDLOCK," by Edgar Jepson (Hutchinsen & Co.) The writer of "The Admirable Tinker" and "The Four Philanthropists" cannot expect to be judged by a common standard. One approaches a book of Edgar Jepson prepared for original treatment, sustained interest, and a certain whimsical effrontery of idea which is quite his own. "Tangled Wedlock" is in no sense an ordinary book. It is certainly interesting, and, one need hardly state, well-written, but has not Edgar Jepson pushed whimsicality a shade too far? Nowadays one is prepared for self-willed heroes and heroines professing individual and often highly unconventional codes of conduct and morality. Edgar Jepson's hero and heroine, Oliver and Iseult behave in a decidedly curious manner. Their conduct cannot justly be described as immoral,—rather, entirely unmoral. Possessed of average good instincts, and average high principles, they shew no desire to tilt against established conventions as such, but they steadfastly refuse to allow recognised restrictions and barriers to stand in the way of their personal wishes. Half-way through the book Oliver finds it somewhat too disturbing to his peace of mind to continue to associate with Iseult as a friend and proposes to solve the difficulty by going away. Iseult, however, does not approve of this plan. Undeterred by the fact that some six years before he had married an undesirable female of whom he had since lost sight, she proposed to go through the marriage ceremony with him, in a registry office, and run the risk of the undesirable female being still alive. The only concession she will make to recognised procedure in such matters is a determination to keep the state of affairs secret in every possible way, until it could be ascertained whether Oliver had actually committed bigamy or not. This determination, however, did not prevent their enjoying a prolonged honeymoon on the continent, which was rendered possible by the Bohemian and uninquisitive nature of their friends and relatives. In course of time news comes that the undesirable female is still alive: whereupon Oliver, who seems to have succeeded less thoroughly than Iseult, in throwing off the shackles of social observance, insists on travelling abroad for an indefinite period. He tells Iseult that he will always wait for her, but that he considers absolutely free. After an interval Iseult grows tired of fruitless regrets and lamentations, and although her feelings towards Oliver had undergone no change, decides to "accept the second best" and marry Oliver's uncle, Lord Lyminge, because of the many advantages the position offered her. This unfortunate nobleman is sufficiently blinded by his adoration of Iseult to accept the inhumanly hard conditions she lays down, and on her request to settle ten thousand a year on her for life, unconditionally. The time comes of course, when Lord Lyminge chafes at the conditions, whereupon Iseult rounds on him, abuses him violently, allows him no quarter, and finally, being a muscular young woman, skilled in fencing and jiu-jitsu, knocks him down, and breaks his arm. For days Lord Lyminge lies in a dangerous condition, and in the end, finding life no longer to his liking, takes an overdose of laudanum. Happily for Iseult no inconvenient questions are asked about Lord Lyminge's death, which she accepts without question, with the blind unquestioning faith of a child. In the meantime Oliver turns up having ascertained that the undesirable female had really been dead all the time, and the two are free at last. Iseult laughs merrily at the thought that of the two she had been the one to commit bigamy, and after a brief consultation the wedding is arranged to take place six months from hence. She takes off Lord Lyminge's ring and drops it into the fire. Then "as he slipped his own ring on her finger, Oliver said softly 'The key of the garden of love out of the world.'" Such is the love story of this curious young couple. Of the two Oliver is decidedly the less startling. Iseult is an interesting character, and a beautiful and attractive girl, but her amazing, almost brutal callousness in most matters puts her rather beyond the reach of one's sympathies. The book is clever and amusing,—if hardly edifying.

"THE WILD GEESE." By Stanley Weyman. Stanley Weyman needs no one to champion his handling of historical romance, of which he is undoubtedly a master, and certainly his latest novel "The Wild Geese" allows no room for criticism in respect either of construction or style. Yet for all that the book is just a little disappointing. The plot, on the whole, is a little thin, and the characters, though convincing enough, are not particularly interesting. The heroine, Flavia McMurrough conveys little impression of the charm which the author supposes her to possess. To an outside observer she appears hard and unwomanly and aggravatingly obstinate. We seek in vain for an indication that she is capable of any such human feeling as compassion until nearly the end of the book, when she realizes, with difficulty, it seems, that it is not quite playing the straight game to trick a political adversary by a ruse into a dungeon, and coerce him by the drastic method of starvation into signing a certain document. The conviction dawns by degrees, but not until four days of such imprisonment had nearly placed the unfortunate man beyond her powers of torture. The hero Colonel John Sullivan, is much the best character in the book and is decidedly well drawn. Unswerving principles, and a delicately fine conscience draw upon him almost more suspicion and dislike from his lawless Irish kinsmen than the fact that he professed the Protestant faith,—that of a "heretic," and upheld the cause of established authority,—that of a "traiter." He sees plainly enough that a Jacobite rising, organised by a handful of scatter-brained Kerry patriots could lead to nothing beyond the sacrifice of hundreds of unfortunate peasants, who would follow like sheep, and "like sheep would go to the butcher." In the end, and with much danger to himself, he averts the threatened catastrophe and succeeds in saving the estate of his kinswoman the heroine, whom he finally marries. One cannot refrain from feeling that so obstinate and unfeeling a young woman scarcely deserved either such piece of good fortune. The book ends well, though the sudden change from hate to love on the part of Flavia McMurrough,—a recognised feature of the behaviour of heroines in historical romance,—is almost too sudden and unaccountable. The reader is not allowed even a glimpse into her mental processes during the period of transition. Everything must be taken on trust.—All the same, "The Wild Geese" is much the best work of fiction that has appeared this season.

BOOK-KEEPING DOWN TO DATE—By Andrew Munro, F. C. I. S. This treatise, on Elementary Book-keeping, is admirably adapted to meet the wants of students, who have no knowledge of the subject, and should be most useful to teachers of Commercial classes. It abounds with a great variety of exercises, in every one of the chapters, into which the subject is divided by the author, and the instructions given are most lucid, and can therefore be easily grasped by ordinary students. The letter press is in good clear type, and the binding neat and strong. Altogether, this small book will commend itself to all who need a useful work on Elementary Book-keeping, and at the moderate price of One Rupee should command a large sale. It can be had throughout India of all Booksellers.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT.

Proposed Amendment.

A "Government Gazette" extraordinary gives the details of the Bill further to amend the City Act of 1898, which is to be introduced at the next Legislative Council:—

The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

This Bill proposes to make certain amendments of the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, regarding the acquisition of land for the Board under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as modified by Sections 47 to 50 of the former Act. As these amendments are of an urgent nature, it is considered desirable to enact them in a separate Bill, which can be passed without the delay involved in including them in Bill No. II of 1907 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898). The latter Bill has been referred to a Select Committee for report by the 31st December 1908, and it will probably be some months before the report is received and the Bill passed into law.

The amendment of clause (1) of Section 47, proposed in clause 2 of the Bill, is necessary, as Government have large reversionary interests in many lands held under Sanadi and other peculiar tenures in the City of Bombay, and it is desirable that the assessment of the value of these interests should be included in acquisition proceedings taken under the City Improvement Act. Hitherto the Special Collectors appointed under the Land Acquisition Act for the purpose of acquiring lands for the City of Bombay Improvement Trust have included the value of these interests in their awards, and apportioned to Government the share of the total award representing that value. It has, however, been held by the Tribunal of Appeal in a recent case that Government is not a "person interested", within the meaning of Section 3 (B) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and are not therefore entitled to compensation in any proceedings before the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, and the City Improvement Act. The Tribunal has also ordered the whole of the compensation awarded by the Special Collector (including the value of the Government interests) to be paid to the occupants of the land acquired. Such a decision clearly leads to a most inequitable result, and it is accordingly proposed to make it clear that the Crown is included in the expression "persons interested" used in Section 3 (B) of the Land Acquisition Act, as applied by Chapter III of the Improvement Act.

The object of the amendment proposed in clause 3 of the Bill is merely to modify the concluding words of Section 50 of the Act, so as to obviate the necessity which the present wording might be held to impose on the Board of entering into a separate formal agreement to pay further costs before obtaining a transfer of land acquired for them from the Collector. Such separate agreements have not in practice been entered into, and their execution would entail unnecessary expense and labour.

As the amendments are intended to cover the past and existing practice in the matter referred to, they are given retrospective effect by clause 4 of the Bill.

PANDHARPUR FAIR.

Government Action.

The following Resolution is published on the Report on the Ashadi fair at Pandharpur:—

"His Excellency the Governor in Council has perused with approval Mr. Mountford's interesting report on the recent Ashadhi fair at Pandharpur, and is pleased to observe that considerable improvements have been effected in the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the pilgrims.

Government concur with the Commissioner that credit is due to Mr. Mountford, Lieut-Colonel Arnim, and Messrs. Phadke and Bivalkar for their good work.

The present system of collecting the pilgrim tax may continue as proposed by the Commissioner, C. D."

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, Sholapur, reported on the fair as follows:—

I have the honour to report that the Pandharpur Ashadhi fair passed of successfully. There was no epidemic among the pilgrims. I estimate that 75,000 pilgrims attended. I was present throughout the fair which practically ended on the 15th July. The Sanitary Commissioner was present for some time before the fair, and left on the 12th July.

Before proceeding to deal with the fair, and the arrangements made as well as the innovations which I have introduced this year, I propose giving briefly a few facts in connection with the temple of Shri Vithoba and Pandharpur fair.

The temple of Shri Vithoba contains a small image under four feet high which the devotee was allowed to embrace; but at the Ashadhi fair of 1873 the idol was broken by a Byragi and embracing is no longer allowed, only touching. Only one per cent of the devotees are Brahmins.

Pandharpur was named after Pandurang, one of the names of Vithoba, by King Shalivahana in A.D 83. It is alluded to as the seat of the deity Vithoba but whether the present idol was then in existence is not clear. Its style is said to date back to at least the 5th or 6th century A.D. An idol chamber and an ante-room were built in A.D. 87 which would presuppose the existence of an idol. The present style of the temple indicates the 16th century: the large court-yard was built in 1621 A.D.

Various efforts have been made to increase the comforts of the pilgrims. The crushing and the foul atmosphere and darkness have been a constant source of anxiety to the Government of the day. Owing to disputes among the Badvas or trustees of the temple and other functionaries Peshwa Balaji Bajirao attached the temple in 1739. In 1753 the temple was restored to them. In 1783 the arrangements were so bad that Peshwa Madhavrao Narayan drew up certain rules, seven in number, stating that the crush was so great that people were injured and even died; and that the darkness was so intense that pilgrims were robbed. Among other orders, he directed that a hole half a yard in size should be made in the roof of the second court and measures taken to prevent rain water falling in. Later on twelve small openings in the roof were made two feet square. In 1872 Government determined to take strong measures which the Badvas strenuously opposed. Certain doors were enlarged to prevent congestion at entrance, the opening made by the Peshwa in the ante-room was enlarged to 3ft. by 1ft., a new one opening 4ft. by 4ft. was made in the room of the four pillars, and a new one in the room of the 16 pillars. Ventilating shafts were driven into the temple and foul air was extracted by mechanism. These measures were concluded by 1878. The negotiations begun in 1872 were to remove the great risk of an outbreak of epidemic disease caused by the detention of the pilgrims for many hours in confined passages and chambers almost unprovided with the means of ventilation.

At the previous Ashadhi fair I noticed that these arrangements for ventilation were inadequate. The temple rooms were still very dark and the air as smelt through the ventilating sky lights was horrible: overcrowding was as bad as ever. The remedy against overcrowding and detention of pilgrims for many hours in that terrible atmosphere was obvious

i.e., by making them go in single file or in one continuous stream. Last year we had some 250 persons packed in the Selkhambi, a room 41ft. 6in. by 45ft. 6in. for prolonged periods. This year my new arrangement allowed no one to collect inside these rooms and secured a continuous stream whereby comfort was secured, and moreover a record of admissions to darshan, viz., 8,200 in 12½ hours was attained. Every one from the priests downwards approved of this arrangement; and the advantages secured to the blind, the infirm and the aged are considerable.

The next question was ventilation and light. I got the Badvas to enlarge the twelve 2 feet square openings in the roof to 4 feet square and to build one new diamond shaped opening some 4ft. 6in. by 3ft. as large as the roof of the Gabhara (ante-chamber) would allow, so that now, we have light everywhere and over four times the amount of ventilation. So great was the success of this improvement that the ventilating shafts were not worked at all although no doubt the one that purifies the Gabhara would be of use at a larger fair. These improvements were carried out by the Badvas at their own expense.

The estimated number of pilgrims who attended the fair is 75,000. The numbers who attended the darshan were 54,901, The numbers who paid pilgrim tax were 51, 367 and those exempted were 4,220. Exemptions are therefore only 8 per cent. This is a satisfactory result and fully justifies my request for a trial for one more year of the old scheme on a modified basis before introducing a scheme of taxation of entry which is opposed to the wishes of the town. I consider that my modified scheme which the Municipality did not follow exactly but adopted in most of its essentials has proved successful enough to warrant a further trial. If the Municipality work the exemptions with as much discrimination as this year there will be no need of any innovations. Last year the exemptions were 30 per cent. as compared with 8 per cent, this year. These figures are for the last Kartiki as Ashadhi figures are not available.

The improvements in the arrangements to secure the town and the Presidency from a serious epidemic were not effected without a great deal of correspondence. Indeed the Municipality at first were averse to appointing a Special Officer as I could not approve of their nominee, as he had been tried last year and found wanting in that capacity, although a very able Assistant Surgeon. It was therefore necessary to persuade them to appoint a more capable man, whom we found in their Secretary, Mr. V. R. Bivalkar, B.A., L.C.E. The improvements effected are (1) drainage scheme with which substantial progress has been made under Mr. Bivalkar's supervision; (2) two new pakka wards on the latest lines, also built under his supervision; (3) paving all cholera wards with Shahabad stone, sloping the floors and building gutters for flushing the wards which communicate with pukka outside drains.

Minor improvements in the working of the fair are (1) an improved system of tax collection by responsible persons instead of by school boys; (2) an improved system of issuing free passes, calculated to prevent the previous abuses whereby passes are given by responsible persons at public places instead of by all the Municipal Councillors in their own homes; (3) improved latrines; (4) employment of four nurses in the cholera hospital and full equipment generally; (5) general improvement of the water-supply in the town and lodging houses; (6) improved dhoolie system with stations all over the town, the number of dhoolies being raised from 9 last year to 250; and provision of death carts etc. The last four improvements (except the employment of nurses) are due to Colonel Arnim's advice and supervision. It may safely be said that a sealed pattern has now been effected for all fairs, and that the Municipality have done all that can possibly be done, humanly speaking, to safeguard their own town and the country at large. The work in future now that it has been reduced to routine will be simple.

Some anxiety was caused on the 6th of June by the declaration of the Sanitary Engineer that the tank water was unpotable. The Bhima was declared foul, and there seemed to be considerable danger of a serious epidemic, if pilgrims arrived in any number. The town-people had abandoned the river for drinking purposes and were excavating water holes in its bed. I recommended the stoppage of the fair, but the Commissioner decided that the fair should be held, and the upper reaches of the river reserved for drinking purposes. His decision was amply justified. Not a single case of cholera occurred. The river rose three weeks earlier than last year and gave us a strong rushing current. Intimation was sent to me that the routes were all free from cholera. The Palkis were halted and examined 8 miles out by the Mamlatdar and four hospital assistants and the 12,000 persons who accompanied the Palkis were found to be free from sickness.

Some anxiety was felt by the discovery of a number of dead rats at Barsi Road Junction at the commencement of the fair and Mr. Turner, my Assistant, promptly isolated the railway employes in whose house the rats were found in railway trucks. As no plague broke out it is probable the rats were poisoned.

Fourteen Hospital Assistants were employed and all incoming and outgoing pilgrims were carefully examined under the supervision of the Health Officer, Mr. Gune, Assistant Surgeon, whose arrangements on this work and at the cholera hospital were excellent.

The improvements were not confined to Pandharpur. At Barsi Road extensive accommodation and medical comforts were provided and a new well was sunk. All the water was protected from dipping. The Acting Mamlatdar Mr. Kale proved a most capable officer.

Colonel Arnim spent a long time at Pandharpur and secured the water supply by the best possible arrangements. He also perfected all other sanitary measures before the fair commenced, and in addition was always ready with his advice on all questions and difficulties that arose. His presence relieved me of a considerable amount of anxiety.

Mr. Phadke, Mamlatdar, and the Special Officer, Mr. Bivalkar, were indefatigable and it was their hearty co-operation that contributed to make the fair a success in every way.

The small numbers that attended are accounted for by three causes:—Firstly, the terrible cholera outbreak of last year; secondly, the late rains, as cultivators had to attend to their sowings; thirdly, by the warning issued as regards the water-supply.

As Mr. Fellowes was ill at Sholapur I also superintended the police arrangements with the help of Mr. Rodrigues, Deputy Superintendent, who worked hard to assist me.

Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., Commissioner, C. D., writes in reply:—

Considerable improvements have been effected for the convenience of the pilgrims at the temple of Shri Vithoba. For these, as well as for the successful conduct of the recent Ashadhi fair, much credit is due to Mr. Mountford who was indefatigable in supervising all arrangements. Valuable assistance and advice was also given by the Sanitary Commissioner, Lieut.-Colonel Arnim, who was present at Pandharpur throughout the fair. And Messrs. Phadke, the Mamlatdar, and Bivalkar, the Special Officer, deserve credit for good work.

The improved arrangements for collecting the pilgrim tax on departure (vide Government memorandum No. 3950, dated 5th June 1908) worked well, and had better be continued at future fairs. So long as the present system of collecting the tax can be worked satisfactorily, it is not advisable to attempt a change.

PRESS SHOOTING CASE.

Evidence Recorded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 15.

In the Simla shooting affray case, before Mr. Darling, the Assistant Commissioner, Simla, Mr. Alwyne Fulner and Mr. W. M. Saunders appeared for the Crown, and for Mr. Press, Mr. B. Bowan Pitman.

Shid Shanker, a chaprassi, stated as follows:—

At the Adjutant-General's Office, after office hours, I met Mr. Press and he asked me where Mrs. Press was. I informed him that she was at Kellner's. I know Mrs. Press.

Cross-examined: I am in the "D" Section and Mr. Press is in the "B" Section at Kellner's. The manager was there and other people with Mrs. Press. I did not enter the shop. I saw Mrs. Press from the door of the room where the Babus were.

Major Heard, Civil Surgeon, I.M.S., Simla, said: I am one of the Surgeons of the Walker Hospital. I attended Mr. Davie. I found him suffering from a bullet wound in the back. I performed an operation; there was one small lacerated wound in the left side of the back, but no wound of exit. A probe passed into the wound went into a horizontal position, towards the spine. I found the bullet buried in the deep muscles of the spine and the bullet did not enter the cavity, but in the wall of the abdomen; the direction was over the left kidney and below the *loure borche* of the spleen. I think it would have been fatal had it penetrated the vital parts. The wound could not have been self-inflicted, so it could not have been discharged from a distance of less than a few inches, as there was no scarring or blackening of the wound. The bullet went absolutely horizontal from left to right. The pistol was discharged from the left rear. I do not consider it was discharged face to face. Davie is a much stronger man. There is nothing on the bullet to indicate that it ricochetted off the wooden table, or anything similar. Blackening of the wound is due to charring, or black powder. It is quite impossible for the pistol to go off accidentally if gripped. In these cases nothing is impossible; most improbable things have been found to have happened. Barring the danger of *sepsis*, the wound was not a dangerous one. Mr. Davie was admitted to hospital on the 22nd August, and discharged at his own request on the 5th September.

Mr. J. C. Davie stated: I am manager of Kellner and Company's Simla branch. I knew Mr. Press for three years. On the 22nd August, Mr. Press came to my office about 2 o'clock on a Saturday; when Mr. Press came, Mrs. Press was in the office. I have known her the same time as Mr. Press. Mr. Press passed some words about his employment. He said that he had been dismissed, or some probable chance of being dismissed. I orderd him out of my office as I had nothing to do with his appointment. He did not deliberately accuse me of his dismissal, but that I had something to do with it. Previous to this, we have been on friendly terms, and the cause of the unfriendly terms first originated over an account and then over various matters which I don't care to mention. One was over Masonic matters. At one time, Mr. Press thought I was too friendly with Mrs. Press. Between April and July, I thought Mr. Press was unfriendly, but I was certain of it after then. I have no definite knowledge that he was unfriendly. I had a letter from Lalla Sunder Lall, Pleader, about this matter. Oh, no, I did not order Mrs. Press out of the office. When I ordered Mr. Press out, he didn't go then I attempted to eject him. Before I got up to eject him, nothing happened, absolutely nothing, there were only words, but no act. I then caught hold of Mr. Press. I caught him by his left hand, I think. Then a struggle followed I at once caught him by the right hand, but before I got hold of his right hand, he pulled out a revolver from his pocket. The revolver went off, after an interval of 5 seconds. He made some sort of remark and said "Leave me go." He couldn't possibly have pointed the revolver at me, as it went off after I caught hold of his hand; he did not point the revolver at me. I subsequently took the revolver away from him soon after, and then put it into my pocket. I struck him then with my hand, I think. This is the revolver (produced) it is of an American make. I then took out the revolver and examined it, and found one loaded cartridge and one fired. I did not notice any other cartridge. I did not extract them, but tumbled the barrel round. I then put the revolver into an envelope. This is the envelope. I got somebody to seal and sign it. Hera Singh signed it. There was a cartridge also that had missed fire, I think, but I am not certain. I can't tell whether the cartridge produced is a missed fire one. The revolver can be fired without being cocked. Afterwards I discovered that I had been wounded. I was wounded in my left side. I went to the Hospital; an operation was performed on me there by Major Heard to extract the bullet. I believe. It was extracted I believe. I hit Mr. Press pretty hard. I was rather short tempered, and this thing going off, I did not know what it meant. I was not sure before I wrested the revolver that it would go off again. I had a good grip of his hand, and thought I could keep the hand and revolver away from any possible chance of it going off again.

Here Mr. Alwyne turned and asked the Court to treat the witness as a hostile witness.

Continuing witness said:—It might have gone off and hit me again, and that was why I took it away. I am not aware whether Press made a charge against me at the police office. I have seen Mr. Press since this occurrence. I have seen him several times; once in Hospital I had a conversation with him about this occurrence. Mr. Press did not ask me not to prosecute him. He may have expressed regret. No one asked me not to prosecute him. I expressed that I would prosecute him. I have left Simla since then. I did not receive a wire from the Deputy Superintendent of Police. I know a wire was sent to my head office at Calcutta. I wired to the Deputy Superintendent of Police I think. I have been threatened with legal proceedings on account of my friendship with Mrs. Press.

I think Mr. Press was going to seek a legal separation from his wife, on account of my friendship with her. Sunder Lal, Pleader, wrote to me asking me to sign a declaration that I had no friendship with Mrs. Press. I agreed to sign it if irrelevant matters were omitted. Previous to this, I had a quarrel with Mr. Press in May. We came to blows. That was the last occasion I was invited to a Tennis party; then Mr. Press came there and picked a quarrel with me on account of my friendship with Mrs. Press; so I think. He, subsequently, apologised to me. She was there, I think. They have not since been into my office. On the day when we were struggling, I believe Mrs. Press made some attempt to interfere with her umbrella. I can't say whom she assisted. Mr. Press was outside, when Mrs. Press left. When Mr. Press came in, Mrs. Press was standing at point "C"; the scuffle took place at point "D."

Cross-examined: When the curtain is drawn nobody could see into the room. There was no bead curtain at the door. I am certain I had the best of the encounter. In my last, I drew blood in the scuffle. My trousers were torn. Mr. Press had a few marks on his face. I am not sure, whether I gave up, because he had the worst of it. I considered that Mr. Press' remarks were unjustifiable. I am very hot tempered, and so is Mr. Press. I threatened Mr. Press with horsewhipping, if he tried his attempts at the romance again. I believe I wrote to him, when Mr. Press made imputations against me. I got angry with him. There was a severe struggle. I am stronger, being bigger. I have been told that Mr. Press had to go to Hospital and have his face stitched up. During the struggle, we both struck each other; I was getting the best of it again. Mr. Press said, that, if I didn't let him go, he might use it. To the best of my belief, there had never been any reference to the revolver. Lalla Sunder Lal, Pleader, has been instructed by the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, for Government to appear on behalf of Mr. Press

THE BURMA TEAK TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Writing on the teak trade of Burma and the forest administration, a correspondent to the "Rangoon Gazette" makes some interesting observations. Inter alia, he says:—

In spite of the enormous volume of the teak trade and universal demand for teak it is significant that, unlike other staples of export, there are no more than half a dozen European firms in Rangoon regularly engaged in the export trade. This peculiar condition is due to the anomalous fact that the local market is starved of logs. The only public source of supply of good quality logs is in the hands of Government, but the quantity placed on the market is far too insignificant to attract the attention of other than a few exporters who have for long past been connected with the trade. Were the Government supplies quadrupled the teak trade would at once assume an actively healthy aspect and the majority of firms now engaged in the general export trade of Burma would deal in just as they deal in rice, Cutch cotton or other produce.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The Forest Administration of Government since the Annexation appears to have vacillated between the respective merits of two policies—the one being to grant leases to private firms and the other to work the forests under Government agency. Had the latter policy been adopted to the entire exclusion of the former the advantages to the trade would have been considerable. It is therefore with considerable apprehension that the development of the forest policy of Government is being watched by those who are dependent on Government supplies. It is the settled policy of Government to encourage private firms to take up forest leases on a large scale. The surest safeguard against the evils of a monopoly, and the only means to protect the large interest of those who are not forest owners is for Government largely to increase the annual output of logs extracted under departmental agency, and to dispose of them by public auction.

DR. AND MRS. BULLOCK WORKMAN.

Hispar and Hunza Nagar

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 15.

Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman, accompanied by Dr. C. Calciati and Dr. M. Koneza, Surveyors, C. Savoye, Guide of Courmayeur, and three Italian porters, successfully carried out a detailed survey of the great Hispar glacier and Hunza Nagar after remaining five weeks on Hispar, camping much of the time on snow at altitudes of from 16,000 to 19,500 feet. Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman with guides and a large caravan of Nagar coolies crossed Hispar Pass and descended 30 miles along Biafo glacier, reaching Azkole, Baltistan, on 26th August. Although the chief objects of the expedition were glacial study and mapping, several new peaks and snow passes were climbed, the most notable being a very steep and difficult snow peak of about 22,000 feet, situated some distance to the north of the Hispar Pass, and the watershed of Hispar and Biafo glaciers overlooking vast solitudes of snow lake at the head of Biafo glacier. This was ascended by Mrs. Bullock Workman, a guide and two porters on the 22nd August.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will shortly take place between Lockhart Boileau Goad, of the Indian Police, and Anne Beatrice (Nancy), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanlake Lee, of Heathside, Maidenhead Thicket, and granddaughter of Major William Bentinck Swinton, late Madras Light Cavalry.

"JEVI MOOJIE."

There seems so much to write about my old Ayah, Jevi Mooji, that it is difficult to know where to begin and perhaps you, my readers, will add, "and where to end," when you have finally waded through this.

Her looks I will not enlarge upon, for she hasn't any now—and when I see Ayah, I always say to myself, "Beauty is but skin deep." It would indeed require a lot of probing to arrive at any beauty with her. She is tall, and slight, with large projecting teeth, a nondescript nasal organ, and sleek black locks, well plastered with cocoanut oil. I think she must be about fifty years old, but as no native ever knows its correct date of arrival into the world, I can only make a guess as to her age. She herself swears that she is very "buddie"—much over seventy years now, and the tales she tells me, of what happened quite sixty years ago, take my breath away.

She remembers about the "Burra Larai," the great floods of Ahmedabad (very prehistoric) and the Big Comet, to say nothing of several other wonders of that age, too numerous to relate.

Ayah gets very good pay with me, and as much tea and sugar as the butler likes to give her. The quantities vary according to the mood of "Mr. Dagie, butler." The amount of tea that she can consume is wonderful. If I took as much in a week, as she takes in the 24 hours, I would be as jumpy as a cat.

My old clothes are all grabbed by her, and the poor long suffering dirzie has a wretched time of it "altering Memsahib's blouse into jacket for Ayah"

Jevie's stock of jewellery is limited. She wears a gold bead necklace, with a good deal of red string about it: on her skinny arms jangle some silver bangles, and in her ears she wears little gold filagree buttons that she has bought with "baksheesh" given her in various stages of baby's life; from his christening, extending on to his first tooth, and so on.

When Ayah is flush, and has no "bhies" wedding to celebrate or any funeral rites to feast, mourn, and spend hugh sums of money over, she goes about the bungalow clanking a hugh pair of silver anklets on her slender ankles. Their weight is terrific, and when silver is up, they are worth as much as seventy rupees. I am sorry to say it is very seldom she is able to sport them. Most of the time they are in the hands of the wily old "Marwarie" and it takes a lot of saving, and pinching and screwing before she can recover them from his clutches. At Christmas time, always a festive season out here, with innumerable parties and Christmas trees for the children, Jevi looks gorgeous in a buff-coloured sari, with a gold border. She thinks more about her own appearance than of putting on the baba's clothes and getting him ready in time. If she starts off happy to the tea-fight, she certainly returns in a miserably dejected state—and the reason of this may be explained as follows:

"I go party, oh yes, plenty tea, plenty toys for baba, crackers, yes plenty crackers, but Jones Memsahib's Ayah, (only getting sixteen rupees puggar,) she got better jacket than Ayah: real silk come from England. Isn't my Memsahib a burra memsahib?—and Jones Memsahib only a chota, memsahib, with chota pay—etc.", the moral of this being—Dress your Ayah according to your pay, and you will be respected.

Sometimes to please her I take her photograph with my Kodak; dearly as she loves being photographed, when she sees the results she is not always so pleased.

Of course she looks at the prints upside down (natives always do things the wrong way if they can)—and then she shakes her hand and says, "Memsahib make bad likeness, Ayah's face not black like that."

Jevi Mooji has heaps of relatives; "bhies," and "bhines" and sisters' brothers' wives, and brothers' sisters' wives, and their numerous children. Out of her monthly wage she contributes something for their support. All her own children are dead and gone. Not very long ago she asked for two days' leave to go to Poona to visit her daughter's grave—who had died there many years ago. Alas, time changes all things, and what had once been a grave with human remains, was now lost amongst some solid looking bungalows built by Government. Poor Ayah, it made her very sad, and all she could do was to shed her tears and wander off to the peaceful river where she threw some yellow blossoms (so dear to the Indian heart) and after them sent a whispered prayer that her daughter Sunker Bhie would hear her mother's call.

Ayah is much respected by her numerous relatives, and when she goes out to Parel to visit them, she is treated with the greatest respect. Her feet have to be washed by one of the younger members of the family while the others hurry to prepare a great feast for Jevi, and being chief guest, she gets the best of everything.

The relatives never come into the Fort to see any of the sights that may be going on; they are prehistoric enough to cling to their "own little wooden hut" out in Parel. The only festival that Ayah ever attends is the "Mount Moulie," at Bandra. The delights of "Dewali" with its millions of lights, the Gunpathi festival, Dussera, and Mohurrum Procession days do not attract her now that she is getting old. I think she eases her conscience by going to Mount Moulie, and I always give her eight annas for candles. It must be a wonderful sight to see the Catholic Church extending its arms to all. The long road to the church lined with natives pressing onward to their goal. Christians and heathens alike kneel together to pay their homage to the Mother of God, overshadowed by the Great Church itself.

This last year Jevi has been suffering a lot from headaches, and she spends a small fortune on patent medicines which do her no good at all. I am thankful to say the attacks are less frequent since I sent her off with a chit of explanation to the hospital and the Assistant Surgeon there produced the stomach pump and threatened her with it. That put the fear of God in her. I have only to breathe the word 'hospital' when she has a headache, and her recovery is marvellous.

The last time she went to Parel, she came back in a very queer state, not able to speak and a tiresome "hiccough." Of course vows, and protests, and great indignation when I mentioned the "hospital." "Memsahib think I drink toddy. I have nothing all day—only one bottle tonic at the station." Poor old thing you have your faults like all of us and must be allowed a little license now you are getting old.

This last week she has been living in a state of excitement, expecting a wire every minute—to say her sister is dead. As far as I can remember this sister has been "just going to die" for the last two years but strange to say she goes on living, much to the Ayah's disgust, as she has been over to Surat twice and left money for the burial—"but she wont die and the money would be spent on khana." It was—and Ayah got more letters and postcards, asking for money: and the silver anklets no longer clinked merrily about the bungalow, and even the little gold buttons from her ears were absent. But still Rupa hangs on—"Why she not die—plenty sick, legs all swell—so old—very good to die." Probably Ayah will also cling to life when her time comes.

In the hot months, we, that is Baby, Ayah and myself go off to "Naulalee" to try and get cool Ayah loves "Naulalee," she has several friends there, and there is always some attraction in the way of the fortune-teller, and bundakwallah, the snake charmers, medicine men, and silversmiths. As she demands eight annas batta for food, she has plenty of money to spend on new patent cures and silver toe rings.

Ayah and another friend had quite an amusing encounter with the fortune-teller, who came, into the verandah, and after much bargaining agreed to tell their fortunes for the large sum of four annas. What I saw and overheard was like this:—They made a queer group, the old fortune-teller with the Ayahs sitting solemnly before him. Some time was wasted in searching for the book, which was finally discovered in his pugari. Such a dirty old thing, and full of hieroglyphics—then a great consultaiton—and looking at hands.

"Now bhi," begins my Ayah, "tell me truth—my husband not send money long time; he gone his country—no write—I send pleaty letters, postcards—and one telegraph—and no reply—I think sick."

After deep thought, and enquiring the name of her husband, the fortune-teller clears his throat several times, looks in every direction, except at the Ayah—and then delivers judgment.

"Oh Ayah jee—I see your husband—he gone far away—another country—never come back—never send pay—never write letter,—he married young wife."

A yell from the Ayah—and great scrambling to the feet of all three. "You tell lies—you bad man—my husband been dead three years."

The poor fortune-teller has been rather caught in a trap this time, but he is not a bit abashed—and tells the women they can't get the truth for four annas. "Give me one rupee, and I tell truth." But the Ayah has had enough of the fortune-teller, and it is time for her 'roti' now—so off she goes to the back premises, where I can hear her high-pitched voice expounding on the bad quality of the rice, and flour, which she fetches daily from the Bazar.

Dear Jevi Mooji—how sorry I will be to part with you when I go over the water next year—when England claims my small son, and I return to the East,—a lonely mother. But Ayah assures me that day and night she prays that I will have another baba, and I can't help thinking she is planning and praying for that event for her own comfort—for when Charlie baba gone England, "what poor Ayah do." What?

VERITAS.

LOYALISTS IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 15.

There has been a movement afoot for some time among certain loyalists of this Presidency to express their opinions of the high sense of British justice. The scheme first suggested was for loyalists to meet and dine together. This is now abandonod, the latest idea being to hold a loyalist celebration of the Royal Proclamation of 1858 on 2nd November. Among the gentlemen who have issued an appeal for funds are Sir S. Subramania Iyer, Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao, C. I. E., Ghulam Mahomed Mahajir and Hajee Ismail Sait.

The "Madras Mail" comments on one suggestion thus: "It has been felt by many that the jubilee of the transfer of India from the East India Company to the Crown ought to be the occasion chosen for that expression of loyal opinion which is required in the interests of the misguided minority, duped by agitators for lack of guidance from moderate leaders. That occasion is moreover one on which Indians may freely express their loyalty to the British Raj without affording opportunity for ingenious misinterpretation of their conduct."

THE ASSAULT ON MR. GLASS.

Fatal Termination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 15.

The death occurred early yesterday morning of Mr. A. A. Glass, Managing Director, Boroi Tea Co., Ld., Assam, as the result of injuries which he received a few days ago at the hands of one of his coolies who shot him through the breast with a bow and arrow.

The cooly will now be charged with murder.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 15.

Lieut.-Colonel Crawford is appointed Commandant of the 26th Gurkhas.

Major Chatterton is appointed Commandant 1-6th Gurkhas.

Colonel Roos Keppel, Chief Commissioner, Frontier Province, is on his way to Kohat and Kurrum, on tour, the difficulty with the Mohmands having been satisfactorily settled.

Lieut. Bevington, 19th Lancers, is transferred to the 121st Pioneers.

Lieutenant Lawson, 38th Battery, and Hornby, 78th Battery, are transferred to No. 3 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant Burlton Bennett, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, is transferred to the 9th Infantry.

The following postings and transfers of Royal Artillery Officers are approved:—

Major Rotton, 85th Battery, to "N" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Caulfield, "N" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, to the 32nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain Armitage, 74th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to the 29th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant Preston, 132nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to the 69th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant Goldman Monck, 130 the Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to the 13th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

The rate of exchange for dollar for military transactions in connection Hongkong and China stations is fixed at one and nine pence for the coming quarter,

Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Phillsps, Deputy Director of Supplies, Army Headquarters, has thirteen months' leave.

From the year 1909 only three Army Cooking Classes will be held annually at Poona, namely, (1) from 15th January to 30th April, (2) from 15th May to 31st August, and (3) from 15th September to 31st December.

Reorganisation of the Military Accounts Department as already announced, is now formally notified in Army Orders.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 5th September, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The rainfall received was much less than in the previous week Jhansi received 5½ inches and eleven other districts 2 inches or over. Prospects have much improved in Bahraich where nearly 2½ inches of rain fell; the Nanpara tahsil receiving 4 inches. More rain is needed in some parts of Oudh and several eastern districts but autumn prospects generally are favourable except where damage has been done by floods in parts of the Meerut and Agra divisions and on the low-lying black soils of Bundelkhand where the rainfall has been excessive. A break during the week was beneficial in Muttra. Weeding of autumn crops and ploughing of lands for spring crops continue and late rice is still being transplanted in many places. Prices continue very high and have risen in one district but fallen in sixteen districts. Maize and other early autumn crops are being harvested in many districts and are coming on the market at lower prices. Harvesting of early rice is commencing in one or two districts. The condition of cattle is satisfactory and fodder and water are available. There is some sporadic cattle disease.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—All relief works have been closed except 1 civil work in Garhwal and a few aided works in four districts. Gratuitous relief also has been closed with final doles everywhere. The numbers receiving final doles in twenty districts are still shown on relief until the period for which the dole is given ends. A few poor houses are still open. Charitable relief continues to be given by Local Committees. The general condition of the people is satisfactory but there is a prevalence of fever and some cholera. 2,442 persons are reported on private relief. The numbers on Government relief are:—On relief works 85; on aided works 259; on gratuitous relief 295,617; in poor houses 1,523; total 297,484. The largest total figures are:—Gonda 70,682; Kheri 52,699; Jaunpur 28,572; Sitapur 27,443. Prices:—Garhwal 5; Almora 7; Bundelkhand 9 1/4 to 10; Mirzapur 3 to 10½; Kheri 10; elsewhere 11 to 14 1/4 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Heavy rain fell in all districts except in the Delhi division where moderate rain was received. Prices are unsettled. Wheat sells dearer than scarcity rates in Jullundur, Ludhiana, Amritsar and Jhang. Other food-grains are generally at or above scarcity rates. Ploughing for spring crops is in progress. Sowings of toria and gram in Lyallpur continue. The condition of standing crops is generally good to average. Crops have been damaged by heavy rains and river floods in Gurgaon, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Shahpur, Mianwali, Lyallpur and Multan. Rats are damaging rice and sugarcane in parts of Gujranwala. Cattle are generally in good condition. Green grass is plentiful throughout the Province. There are no complaints regarding the watersupply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Abundant rain fell all over the Province averaging 52 cent. to 6·78 inches. The rainfall has now been generally sufficient and has greatly benefited standing crops and autumn sowings. Lands are being cultivated for spring sowings. The condition of standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average and the outturn is expected to be the same. The peeshogai insect reported last week is still damaging autumn crops in five villages of the Peshawar tahsil. Fodder and water are sufficient. There is good irrigation from all the canals in the Province and extensive irrigation by river inundation and from hill torrents in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Floods are continuing in Kurram and Tochi rivers but are diminishing. The public health is generally good but cholera still prevails in the Mardan and Swabi tahsils and seasonal fever in the Charsadda, Mardan and Peshawar tahsils. The condition of cattle is generally fair except in several villages of the Nowshera, Mardan and Peshawar tahsils and at Bannu and some villages of the Dera Ismail Khan and Kulachi tahsils. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Prices:—Wheat 9½ to 13: gram 9½ to 13; maize 11½ to 17 and bajra 11 to 14½ seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

There has been heavy rain in Bundi amounting to 12·81 inches while Partabgarh, Kotah, Jaipur Kishangarh, Karauli and the Merwara district report between 4½ and 8 inches; elsewhere the amounts vary from 34 cents to 2½ inches. No rain, however fell in the hill tracts of Mewar and reports from Marwar, Jaisalmer and Dungarpur are still awaited. There has, however, been a distinct cessation of the general rain. The maize crop almost everywhere and all crops on low-lying lands have been damaged by the excessive rain but otherwise prospects of autumn crops are good owing to the break. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Mewar and the Merwara district. Fodder is ample. Prices still continue above the normal; they have risen slightly in Sirohi, Banswara, Partabgarh, Jaipur and Ajmer and have fallen in the Hill Tracts, Shahpura Kishangarh, Karauli and Dholpur,

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall during the week was general and a break is needed in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand. Harvesting of macca has commenced in Bhopal and of sama in Baghelkhand where til and urd sowing continues. Weeding of autumn crops is in progress throughout. Lands are being prepared for spring crops in Baghelkhand, Malwa and Bhopal. Operations have been retarded owing to excessive rain in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand. Slight damage to crops is reported from parts of all Agencies due to heavy or incessant rainfall and by insects in parts of Indore. Agricultural stock is fair to good. Cattle disease is reported in parts of Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand. Malwa and Bhopawar, Prices have fallen slightly in Rutlam and are high but steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The situation is unaltered. There is no variation in prices. The numbers on relief are:—Rewa—on works 904; on gratuitous relief 1,173; total 2,077. In Indore State—on works nil; on gratuitous relief 3,548. In the Bhopawar Agency, Manpur—on works nil; on gratuitous 79. In the Gwalior Residency. Area—on works 45; on gratuitous relief 16. The figures for Bundelkhand have not been received. Grand total on works 949; on gratuitous relief 4,816; on both kinds of relief 5,765.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The week began with a short break in the weather. Later on rainfall of a local character was received amounting to 10 inches in Chhindwara; from 2 to 4 inches in Damoh, Chanda, Narsingpur, Akola, Buldana, Yeotmal, Wardha, Mandla and Bhandara and from 1 to 1 1-2 inches in the remaining districts. Late sowings of til and kutki were resumed in Damoh and Narsingpur. Sowings of autumn crops elsewhere are almost finished. Weeding is in general progress. Transplantation of rice still continues in Chanda and Bhandara. Preparation of land for winter crops has been undertaken in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Raipur and the Nagpur country. Excessive rain caused slight damage to juar and til in Saugor; to til in the Burhanpur tahsil of Nimar and to cotton and juar seedlings on low-lying lands in Amraoti Buldana and Yeotmal. Standing crops are otherwise in good condition and prospects are generally favourable. Early millets are being harvested in Damoh. Jubbulpore and parts of Nimar. A longer break in the rains is very desirable, Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle are generally in good condition, Prices are comparatively steady with a tendency to fall.

FEUDATORY STATES.

Korea and Chhnikhadan had from 4 to 5 inches of rain and Baster 1 inch. The rainfall in other States ranged from 2 to 3 inches. Thinning operations have been mostly completed. Transplantations still continues in several States. Weeding continues, Standing crops are in a promising condition. Rice on low-lying land in Sakti has suffered slightly from excessive rain. Fodder and water are ample. In Raigrah rice became cheaper by 1 seer per rupee; elsewhere prices fluctuated but slightly.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The rainfall was moderate with brief intervals of sunshine which permitted an expansion of agricultural operations, A longer break is however needed for the recovery of the crops damaged by excessive rain. Caterpillars have almost disappeared and the damaged crops are recovering. Standing crops are in fair condition and the preparation of land for spring crops has commenced Distress is decreasing and is expected to abate substantially during the present month. There are still a few workers on village relief works in Damoh. The numbers on village relief have fallen in nearly all districts owing to the expansion of agricultural operations and to ripening of early crops. In Hoshangabad villege relief has been closed. The numbers on the Public Works Department contract works and on the Nagpur-Itarsi Railway are steady. Weaver relief continues to rise in Nagpur and Chanda and figures for Amraoti weavers are included for the first time. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are steady or have risen slightly. The public health is good. Relief measures are adequate. Private charity is active. The numbers on relief are:—on relief works 626; weavers 15,564; on gratuitous relief 27,221; Total 43,411.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number on relief was 408,113, a decrease of 101,474.

CALCUTTA GHARRY OWNERS.

Alleged Grievances.

The "Statesman" publishes a memorial of the grievances of the owners of ticca gharries in Calcutta. This they presented, through a pleader to the Commissioner of Police yesterday and a copy will also be submitted to the Local Government. The men allege that they are treated with undue harshness and severity by the Hackney Carriage Department of the Calcutta Corporation, and that partly through this and the high prices of fodder many owners have been ruined.

For two or three weeks past the men have been holding meetings in Manicktollah and their action yesterday is the result.

The following is a summary of the petition:—

That your humble petitioners are passing through very bad times. That matters are coming to such a pitch that it is impossible for your petitioners to carry on their business any longer. That Mr. Leys, the Registrar of Hackney Carriages, is making Calcutta and Suburbs very hot for your petitioners to ply their business. That barring a few favoured owners of carriages the treatment of Mr. Leys towards the owners of carriages is most unsympathetic and cruel. That on the smallest pretexts licenses are not granted and tickets are snatched away by the staff under him. That if a hackney carriage owner has the misfortune to protest against the conduct of Mr. Leys and his subordinates he is singled out for oppression and his ticket is snatched away on the smallest pretext. That in this rainy weather if any coachman has a blanket over this uniform to protect himself against the rain his ticket is snached away. That if after a heavy shower any coachman takes away his uniform coat when it is soaked with water and puts any other coat for the time being his ticket is snatched away.

The petition gives in full the details shewing the circumstances under which tickets are withdrawn, and then goes on to say that when any complaint is made and the hardship is pointed out to the superior municipal officials Mr. Leys sends for his few favoured owners of hackney carriages and say they have no grievance. Thus with the help of these men Mr. Leys explains matters to his superiors to the prejudice of the major portion of the owners of hackney carriages.

The petition goes on to state that there are several instances in which licenses were unnecessarily refused or tickets were snatched away. Owners tried their best to get back the tickets but could not. In the meantime their horses were lying idle, the supplier of grain brought a suit, obtained a decree, and sold the horses and the man was ruined. The man Fakir Chandra Karmakur had 30 carriages. One day he incurred the wrath of the Registrar, Mr. Leys, who got hold of his duster full of dust and put it on his head. The man was simply covered with dust and protested against Mr. Leys' conduct, with the result that all his tickets were snatched away and his horses declared disabled. The man was ruined "There are altogether about 7 or 8 thousand people who earn their livelihood by this business of carriage, and matters have come to such a pass that unless protection is afforded it would be impossible for year petitioners to carry on the business. That Mr. Leys insists that 2nd class and 3rd class carriages be rubber tyred. We are willing to get our first-class carriages rubber tyred, but we shall be financially ruined if we get our 2nd and 3rd class carriages rubber tyred also."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 5th S

WEARY SERMONS AND THE PULPIT VOICE.

A Very Important Church Problem.

"THERE is a subtle spice of humour in the suggestion recently mooted by a correspondent in our columns," says the "Guardian," "that bishops should put the ever-developing possibilities of the motor-car to a further test by paying surprise visits on Sundays to the out-of-the-way country churches of their dioceses. The object of such visits is to be frankly corrective—we had almost said hostile. They will be undertaken as a move in the campaign against the 'decay of prophesying'—in other words, the too frequent poverty in matter and style of the weekly pulpit utterances of our day. The proposal that our hard-worked bishops should add to their multifarious duties and annoyances in this fashion seems to argue a singular faith in the amount of their spare time, and in their willingness to adopt in their dioceses the unenviable part of a head-master going the round of his classrooms.

PRESENT DISTRESS IN THE PULPIT.

"But apart from the rather helpless remedy suggested, there is reality and seriousness enough in the 'present distress' which it is meant to relieve. We need not enlarge upon what we all have suffered at some time or other—the weariness of listening to dull little sermons out of all touch with current ways of thought, ordinary interest, or natural modes of expression. The 'pulpit voice'—that most trying perhaps of all professional intonations—has too often contributed the last touch of unreality to what is intended as a ministry to the deepest and most practical workings of man's nature.

A SPIRITUAL WEAKNESS.

"That the evil is widespread we may not deny: that it is a source of spiritual weakness to Church and nation alike ought to be fully recognised. The danger of this particular loss to the religious well-being of a community that in its heart of hearts sets great store by good preaching and depends largely for its weekday rule of life on the Sunday sermon is certainly as great now as it was in the days of Elizabeth. But that very consideration sets us thinking and wondering. As a matter of experience, demand in the things of thought, still more in the things of religion, as a rule creates supply. The clergy have their faults and their shortcomings. They are not, perhaps, as studious as they should be, and, we may add, as many of them would like to be. The country clergyman has leisure, but is out of all convenient reach of books; the town clergyman has libraries and the means of study near at hand, but would say that he has little time to spare from his ceaseless round of parochial duties.

SERMON DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

"But, when all is said, the clergy are, as a body, cultivated men who honestly desire to help their congregations. On the other hand, here are numbers of people anxious, apparently, to be helped, eager to appreciate, if only the thing they ask for comes their way. The puzzle is why the demand does not bring the supply. It is evident that there is a want of touch somewhere, some reason why the language of the pulpit has become formal and meaningless to the pew, and why the secret needs of his hearers have failed to reach the consciousness of many a preacher, who, if he only knew of them, as a man of ordinary sympathies and receptiveness would certainly make his response.

A USELESS SUGGESTION.

"The fault does not, we believe, lie wholly with the preacher, nor is the solution of the difficulty bound up in his amendment only. The clergy were not born clergy. They are, after all, recruited from the laity, and, may be, share more than might be supposed in the disabilities and discouragements that ordinary men feel when placed in a trying and difficult position. We do not believe that the sudden presence of a bishop beneath the pulpit, nor a subsequent episcopal criticism, however well deserved, would materially alter the pulpit utterances of a slack or weary preacher, except to take from them perhaps the little life they had left. Besides the bishop, in the usual order of events, would never pass that way on a Sunday again.

THE REALLY WEAK SPOT.

"The remedy is not only too drastic, it is too momentary, and leaves untouched the really weak spot in our present Church-life—the failure of sympathy between priest and people. It is not so much the poor sermons that cause the lack of sympathy; it is the lack of sympathy—the absence of a vital intimate understanding—that causes the poor sermons. The ordinary layman, to begin with expects too much. The man whose strong point lies in the control of accounts, the management of committees or the organisation of entertainments or who combines these gifts is not always a quick and profound thinker or an attractive speaker—faculties requiring quite a different order of mind and quite a different disposition of time. The style of sermon which whether really most needed or no is at least most sought after is the terse happy delivery of one or two distinct fresh and helpful thoughts in language familiar yet not too familiar, Churchmanlike yet not too Churchmanlike, Scriptural yet not too Scriptural. It is not the tired man of affairs who will provide the effective ten minutes' sermon.

A TOO WIDE GAP.

"But it will probably be objected that the gap between the ideal, as the layman conceives it, and the actual that he too often gets need not be as distressingly wide as it is. If eloquence and suggestive thought are absent, there is still scope and a welcome for directness and spiritual common sense. But the exercise of these in the pulpit depends far more than might be supposed upon the attitude of the congregation itself. The laity not only expect too much they also give too little. They have very largely in their hands, could they but realise it, the development, if not the formation, of the preaching gift in the Church. The spirit of prayer helps on the sermon better than a purely critical spirit. And how much might be done in the case, say, of a young preacher, if sometimes during the week a layman would mention to him or discuss with him some point of his sermon, perhaps to criticise or question, perhaps—and this is too rarely thought of—to commend. A kindly word of appreciation does untold wonders at times in the way of encouraging latent or dawning powers.

CRITICISE THE SERMON.

"The elder clergy have many opportunities also of counsel, or of giving a word of praise or warning; but the layman who will occasionally talk over some point of interest in a sermon confers the added boon of bringing a preacher on into vital touch with the conditions of everyday life and work around him. Too many preachers go on amid a nearly unbroken silence year after year; they are not told, save by an increase or decrease in the numbers that hear them, whether they succeed or fail, help or hinder. What wonder if they tend to grow vague in their matter, or unimpressive in manner, working, as assuredly no other professional speakers work, so largely in the dark? It is not uninstructive to remember that the age of Latimer's preaching was the age when theological discussions were the topic of the very alehouse gossips."

BY THE WAY.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ACTS.

The first public library Act was passed in 1850; it was twenty-seven years later before the Association was formed, and not until 1898 that it received its Royal Charter. The 1892 Act was its magnum opus, and it is this Act under which all public libraries now work. The Library Association is unlike most professional associations, as more than half its members are not librarians, but members of library committees and others interested in the library movement.

THE RAPTUROUS QUALITY.

"'The rapturous quality in literature is what all readers hunger for as they take up each successive 'book of the year' or phenomenal 'best seller,' but the rapture does not always follow," says the "Dial." "The older and sadder and wiser we grow, the less easily are we ravished by current sensational fiction, however great and however increasing may be our calm delight in our favourite old authors. It is with some interest and pleasure, therefore, that we hear from London an instance of undoubted ravishment. 'The Blue Lagoon,' by Mr. A. De Vere Stacpoole—a book regarded by Mr. Jacob Tonson as emphatically 'the book of the season'—was taken up one night by a literary woman of good taste and judgment as she was combing her hair before going to bed. She began to read, and when, an hour and a half later, she came to herself and laid the book down, she found herself still seated before her dressing-table, comb in hand, having scarcely moved in all that interval of rapt delight. This involuntary tribute the teller of the story pronounces to be one 'which could not perhaps be surpassed in all the history of criticism.'

DOGS AS SITTERS.

Among the features in the September "Windsor" is an appreciation of the art of Miss Maud Earl the famous painter of dogs. The writer, Austin Chester tell us that it is no easy task to paint a dog. There are some which it is impossible to make stand up, others which it is as impossible to make lie down, and all, immediately they get into a studio, assume artificial manners. Miss Earl has had many very troublesome sitters, while others have come to her studio fully realising that their object was to have their portraits painted. Lieutenant Peary's Esquimaux, the three surviving dogs of the original sixty attached to the Greenland expedition, were probably the least civilised sitters with which Miss Earl has had to deal. They were kept at kennels in the near neighbourhood of her studio in Bloomfield-place, and taken backwards and forwards in cabs.

THE JURORS OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

There has been keen competition in France for the honour of being selected to serve on the juries which will make the awards for the Franco-British Exhibition. Every French juryman will travel to England at his own expense, and will provide his own hotel and other expenses during the ten days which the judging is expected to take. It has been the custom of the French Government to recognise the disinterested services of jurors engaged in this honorary work in connexion with great exhibitions, and it is anticipated that precedents of this kind will be followed on this occasion. The task of judging began yesterday.

THE BRITISH JUDGES.

Already many distinguished men representing the leading trades and industries of England have offered to perform the same honorary duties as those so willingly undertaken by the jurors of France, and a much larger number of offers are expected from men prominent in various branches of business as soon as it becomes widely known that their services would be appreciated. As in the case of the French jurors, the British will be divided into three classes, consisting of the principal "jurors," substitutes who will take the place of the former if they are unavoidably absent, and "experts," who will be called upon to describe and emphasize the technical merits of the exhibits,

A COURT OF APPEAL.

For the purpose of judging, the exhibits of the 12,000 exhibitors are divided into eighteen groups and eighty classes. For each of these classes there will be jurors chosen for their knowledge of the exhibits and proportionate to the number of exhibitors. The jury of each class will have a chairman, one or two vice-chairmen, and a "reporter." Differences between class jurors will be submitted to group juries, consisting of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the class juries in the group. Should any exhibitor be aggrieved at not receiving an honour to which he considers himself entitled he will have the right to appeal by the secretary of his section to the Commissioner-General, who will bring the matter before a superior jury constituting the final court of appeal,

A PROFESSOR BLACKIE JOKE.

A correspondent sends to the "Glasgow Herald" an anecdote concerning the attempt of a serious-minded lady to lure Professor Blackie into giving his opinion of Sankey's hymns, at a time when they had an enormous vogue. The lady was giving the Professor lunch, and he tried to fob her off by praising a Stilton cheese on the table. Some time after the lady sent him a copy of Sankey and a piece of the cheese, hoping thus to draw him. She succeeded, to the extent of these four lines of verse:

Thrice blessed is she that hath done what she could
To make a lean man fat and a bad man good;
For the body, cheese; for the soul, Sankey—
For both, thank'ee.

The sort of thing was quite in Blackie's line.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

A telegram announcing the intention of a party of Swedish scientists to explore the island of Juan Fernandez appears in a contemporary headed "Robinson Crusoe's Island." That Alexander Selkirk lived on Juan Fernandez for several years is now well established—many relics of his weary exile have of late years been discovered there, and by permission of the Chilian Government a tablet to his memory has been placed on the island; but, apart from the fact that the doings of Defoe's "Crusoe" bear little resemblance to Selkirk's account of his lonely life in the Pacific, the "local" of the former's island is in the Atlantic. Before the wreck "Crusoe's" vessel was near the mouth of the Orinoco, and Defoe's hero afterwards calculated the latitude of "this horrid island" to be 9deg. 22min. north. Robinson Crusoe's Island must therefore have been off the coast of Venezuela.

THE NATION'S PICTURES.

The £25,000 paid for the picture attributed to Franz Hals will probably raise the cost of our National Gallery pictures to the nation well over £600,000. Among the pictures purchased out of Parliamentary grants are two in the Blenheim collection, £87,500; seventy-seven in the Peel collection, £75,000; thirty-eight in the Angerstein collection, £57,000; three Radnor paintings, £55,000; sixty-four in the Lombardi-Baldi and Beaucousins collections, £16,350; and miscellaneous, about £300,000. On the other hand the pictures presented to the Gallery by private donors probably represent a value more than twice as great. These include the Vernon gift of about 150 in 1847 (it is said that Mr. Robert Vernon spent at least £150,000 on the works of contemporary artists alone); the Turner bequest of 100 oil paintings, in addition to some 19,000 water-colours and sketches; and the Wynn-Ellis gift, in 1876, of a hundred pictures, mostly foreign.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CIRCULAR CLOAKS.

The revival of the circular shape of cloak is a boon to the economical, writes our lady correspondent. It is so easily cut and constructed that even the "little dressmaker" could hardly go astray in its making. The evening garment of the moment may be either a coat of long close Directoire line or else of the full sweeping circular cut that hangs in folds around the figure and that is carried out with prettiness about the shoulders. The fronts are made very attractive by little capes, by long cords and tassels, and by very handsome motifs of passementeries or braidings. Cloaks for the autumn are in fine face-cloths, in rich, softly falling satin, and in chiffon velvet, and are delightfully comfortable and cosy. When the materials suggested for near future are all so expensive it is quite refreshing to hear that there will be a vogue for cashmere, which will suit the Princess dress admirably. It is gradually being settled that frocks will be made in Princess rather than Directoire form, but that all tailor suits, and everything of the coat and skirt form, will incline to the Directoire. I should include separate coats in this category.

THE PRINCESS FROCK.

An interesting development has occurred in the career of the Princess frock. A separate little bodice, decollete and sleeveless, is worn over an underbodice of lace, chiffon, or net to match the material. One might see in this development a merging of the kimono into the Princess bodice. This change gives opportunity for the sleeves and the chemisette, or the underbodice, whichever we choose to call it, to be of a soft transparency. There is great objection to solid materials up to the neck and down to the wrist, and one generally finds some means of dodging these. I saw a pinafore Princess frock the other day of grey face-cloth, with grey net for the sleeves and chemisette, and with some dainty narrow grey pearl trimming. It was only about half an inch wide, made of grey pearls and grey chenille, and grey satin. Pearls are expected on many of the new trimmings, and are generally coloured to match the materials they are to adorn. I saw a dance frock for a debutante the other day made of the palest pink crepe de Chine, and it had embroideries of pink pearls on pink net. There is no doubt that many of the new trimmings in fact most of them, will continue to take the galon form, and that therefore one might arrange a galon for a frock oneself. I have seen such a galon made of strips of the material for a frock on which there were worked braidings and silk stitchings, pearls, and bugles.

AFTER THE PIT DISASTER.

If it had not been for the crowd, the inexperienced in such things might easily have passed the colliery unaware that anything unusual had taken place, writes F. E. W. in a contemporary. The winding wheels over the upcast shaft were revolving as usual. The wheels on the other shaft were still. But they were not unshipped, and the heavy timber tower supporting them was unshaken. The winding ropes were gone, only a piece of twisted steel hanging from one of the wheels. A little further on one came in view of the roofless fan-house and the broken windows in the engine sheds. Still, collieries, even under normal circumstances, have often a dismantled appearance to the uninitiated eye. But the crowd was unmistakable, typical of ordinary humanity in the face of a tragedy already twenty four hours old.

As we came through Bamfurlong, a typical colliery village about a mile from the horror, the symptoms of its nearness became obvious. Every door in the long, dull rows of red-brick cottages was open and groups of women stood in the little front gardens among the dahlias and stocks and other favourite cottage flowers that lend a touch of brightness in the summer to this somewhat dismal region. There was no excitement now—only the dulled, indifferent look of people who live a monotonous life, who have suddenly had all their faculties of emotion overstimulated and have since been up all night. Here and there a man was reading an evening paper. A mile away from the spot, he was taking his latest news of what was happening from Manchester or Bolton. For once in a life time the betting news had become to him a matter of secondary interest. From this onwards the cindered paths leading through the fields and past other collieries to the scene of the accident were filled with a going and coming stream of sightseers. At the colliery itself there was so little to be seen. On the outskirts of the crowd were girls and children with smaller children in perambulators. The babies had to be taken out, and it was natural to take them there, where all the people were, and the possibility of excitement. The long grass close up to the damaged headstocks was dotted with men fast asleep, just as if the place was a London park. These were not exhausted rescuers. They were men who had come to see and hear, and had lost interest in the proceedings and gone to sleep. Perhaps, too, some of them had been waiting up all night, and had there been anything to do, probably not one of them but would have done it. Then the crowd thickened up to the police cordon. For the time being there was no such thing as trespass outside that cordon, and the crossed steel bars tying the huge timber framework that supports the "screens" formed a delightful and unfamiliar gymnasium for concourse of small boys. Beyond these were the spectators proper, with patient, impassive faces, watching nothing in particular. Old colliers and young ones with information and theories, indeterminate people of vraious ranks and both sexes, brought there by sympathy, by curiosity, by desire for sensation, by heaven knows what multitude motives, all with their faces attuned to a single expression, an expression not of indifference, not of hopelessness, rather of acquiescence in the known fact that there was no hope, an expression dominated by a kind of consciousness that all those strong human beings of yesterday could never return, even in death, to man's natural abiding place on the kindly surface of the earth; by the knowledge that there was fire in the pit, that the rescuers were powerless against it, and a total, merciful failure of the imagination to realise what this meant.

And throughout there was nothing to be seen—a few men shifting wreckage, the passing of an occasional official, the periodic revolution of the winding wheels as the cages were raised and lowered. Rescue parties were being relieved, and timber and brattice cloth were being lowered to make good the bottom of the shaft and, if possible, the way to the other shaft. Of all this the crowd could see nothing but the revolving wheels. But they know that the fire had beaten the rescuers, that there was nothing living in the workings down below. They knew there were sixteen bodies waiting to be brought up and that that was to be the whole of the harvest after all the endeavour. Two or three officials came from somewhere beyond the police—young men, one with a cigarette,—and we in the crowd made way for them respectfully. They were very self-conscious, and wore uneasily the look of important responsibility and possession of unimpartable knowledge. It was useless to question them, and they passed through us in silence. Then a venerable figure passed before us, walking slowly over the rough track between the metals, and we in the crowd who somehow knew everything as though by instinct whispered "That's the Bishop, the Bishop of Liverpool, Bishop Chavasse; he's come all the way in his motor-car." The Bishop was just as helpless as the most insignificant of us, and his aspect as he passed before us seemed to indicate that he knew and felt this; but we welcomed him as the emblem of the sympathy and sorrow of all those whose representative he was.

Then we turned to make our way out of the throng and regain our bicycles, and for the first time saw a few faces of stricken women. There was neither lamentation among them, nor tears—only great tribulation. They had on their Sunday clothes. That meant emergency mourning. It matched the drawn facil muscles that represented Nature's mourning. It accorded ill with the questioning eyes that still awaited a miracle, as human beings always have done and will always do during that transition period in which certainty would be unbearable.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Mrs. Macdonald's book on Jean Jacques Rousseau was written too much in the tone of a partisan to carry complete conviction, but it had an effect distinctly favourable to the reputation of the author of "Confessions." It showed that there were the makings of a case for the defence, and created the hope that any further record that might leap to light would lend itself to a favourable interpretation of his character. Those, however, who may have turned to Mr. Gribble's article in the "Fortnightly" with this expectation will have been disappointed to find that, instead of clearing Rousseau's character where it lay under suspicion, it brings him in guilty in respect of things of which he had not hitherto been suspected. The article relates to that Venetian episode which may be read in the seventh chapter of the second part of the "Confessions." The whole passage is visibly coloured by vanity, and such a critic as M. Chuquet had already said that since Rousseau was not "Secretary to the Embassy," but only "private secretary to the Ambassador," things could not have fallen out precisely as he represents. Important facts, however, had been suppressed in the narrative. Rousseau seems to have presented to his employer for payment hotel bills which he had not incurred and accounts for journeys which he had not made. Moreover, he dabbled a little in smuggling. Goods for the use of the Embassy passed the Customs unchallenged; Rousseau by a forged certificate secured that goods for his private use should pass duty free in this way. Those facts are important not only for the light they shed on Rousseau's character, but for their bearing on the further question of the credulity of the "Confessions." If there is a lapse from candour in this case, there may be lapses from candour in other cases. The pamphlet from which Mr. Gribble borrows his information was read by M. Lemaitre (if one may judge from a certain footnote) only after his book on Rousseau was written; had he seen it earlier he would have modified his statement as to Rousseau's absolute sincerity. Those superb protestations with which the "Confessions" open ("Let the trumpet of the Last Judgment sound when it will, I shall come, this book in my hand, to present myself before the Sovereign Judge") must now be taken as expressing the splendid intentions with which he entered upon his work rather than the principles upon which he actually carried it through.

THE SIMILE.

There is none of the figures of speech more simple than the simile, and when the astute schoolboy is handed a piece of poetry and asked to indicate the similes it contains, he knows that when he hits upon a "like" or an "as" he is on a hot scent. Nevertheless it is no easier to lay down laws for the use of simile than for any other trope. Its function is not, for one thing, merely explanatory, as, grammatically, perhaps it ought to be. If it were so, two things would happen which do not happen. The liker the two things compared were the better would be the simile, whereas as Lord Kaimes says, if they are too like the simile is on that account a bad one. There must be some resemblance, but it may be as remote as that between a voice and a perfume, as in the instance in "Comus":—

At last a soft and solemn-breathing sound
Rose like a steam of rich perfumes
And stole upon the air.

Further, it would be necessary that, of the two elements of the simile, the one called in to illustrate the other should be the better known of the two. Sometimes, indeed, it is so. It is so in that superb instance, wholly after the Homeric spirit, which every reader of Arnold's "Balder Dead" remembers, in which the ghosts are likened to the swallows in the autumn:—

And from the dark fields iced up the snow-bound tribes;
And as the swallows crowd the bulrush-beds
Of some clear river issuing from a lake,
On autumn days before they cross the sea;
And to each bulrush-crest a swallow hangs
Quivering, and others skim the river streams,
And their quick twittering fills the banks and shores—
So around Hermod swarm'd the twittering ghosts.

Yet just as here the unknown ghosts are compared to the well-known swallows, so, "per contra," Shelley illustrates the known dead leaves by the unknown ghosts, saying they are "like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing." Poetry is justified of both her children, just as she is of Chaucer, who humorously compares the crowing of the cock to the mermaid's song—

And Chanticleer so free
Sang merrier than the mermid in the sea,

The question has recently arisen whether it is lawful in a simile to compare the concrete to the abstract. Someone has said so. He has said it in regard to the beautiful thought of Mr. St. John Lucas—

Where, broad and beautiful, the highway sweeps,
Like a great hope, towards the starry fane.

Such a transition of thought the writer will not permit, on the ground that a simile "must liken an abstract thing to a concrete thing, or a concrete thing to a concrete thing; it must not liken a concrete thing to an abstract thing." He expressly says he would allow the "highway" to be likened to the "hope." But in precisely the degree in which the highway resembles the hope the hope resembles the high way, and therefore logically the comparison is legitimate in both cases. Moreover that there is ample precedent for employing the abstract to illuminate the concrete two most familiar instances will show. One is from Shelley—

In the golden lightning
Of the sunken sun,
O'er which clouds are brightening,
Thou dost float and run
Like an unbodied joy whose race is just begun.

The other, equally well known from Tennyson—

The monstrous ledges there slope, and spill
Their thousand wreaths of gurgling water-smoke.

That, like a broken purse, waste in air.

On the whole, if a simile begs together two things that have even a remote likeness, and if their juxtaposition heightens the poetic effect, that is about all we are entitled to ask of it.

EXAMINATION HUMOUR.

An article on "Examtion Humour" in a periodical called "Normschoes" contains some good "howlers." They alone the less interesting for coming from students training for teachers. A criticism of William Blake that "as a child he was precocious in poetry, in later years it developed into dogmatism," is seen in the art of being inarticulate, while the remark that "the works of the time were chiefly Satyrs" is quaint though obvious. The citation of "caviare to the general" as "they gave best of fish to the servant" is worth thinking on, and so is the note on Wordsworth's great line in the ode, "The winds come to me from the fields sleep," as "found in Old Immortality, means: the wind blew across the flowers." Of course it is boggling over proper names. There is not, indeed, so good as the description of Cromwell as "a man with coarse features and having a laced nose with deep religious convictions because the case of the "lapsed man" who, having lay of exception attended church, admitted to the doctor's wife that he had benefited, for he learned that Sodom and Gomorrah were two cities whereas he had always thought they were man wife. Still, it is something to know about Pythagoras and Zenobia. "Pythagoras was the son of a battle between Pompey and Cæsar," and "Zeno was the doctrine of the Cynics whose head Zeno, who lived before the Stoics."

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Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

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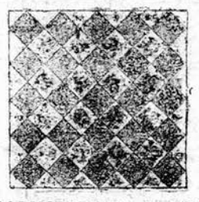
Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Mixed Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fare, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW LONDON, SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

WEST END
"EXTRA-THIN"
GOLD WATCHES.

18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 200.
ALSO MADE IN ST. SILVER CASE AT Rs. 75 TO 85.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST No. 44.
WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.



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APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1878.
Rough Marble Slabs, Blocks and Tiles—Furniture tiles of assorted ornamental designs, floor and wall tiles always in stock and supplied at lowest rates. Trial solicited. Contract works undertaken and executed under very experienced management.
Best English white glazed Tiles at specially low rates;

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY!
Kaviraj N. N. Sen's
KESHRANJAN.

This preparation exerts an impressive cooling effect on the Brain and removes nervous headache. This is a marvellous specific against baldness. For sparse hair or grey hair *Keshranjan* is a tried remedy. It has an abundance of sweet perfume and is full of hair-growing properties.
Ladies Love Keshranjan oil as a favourite hair dressing.
Price:—Rs. 1 per bottle—Rs. 1-5 post-free.
OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eyes, opthalmia, cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, Watering of the eye, short sightedness, sore eye, staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye-diseases.
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In English by Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen. Complete in 3 Volumes, containing two thousand honestly printed pages. It deals with Therapeutics, Pathology, Pharmacy, a full descriptions of reducing different metals with an exhaustive glossary of plants in Hindee, Sanskrit, Bengali, with their Scientific names.

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PRECISION WATCHES
IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES
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IN INDIA.
New Edited Catalogue Free on Application.
Watch Repairing Department under European Supervision.
G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS
Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."
Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.
Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

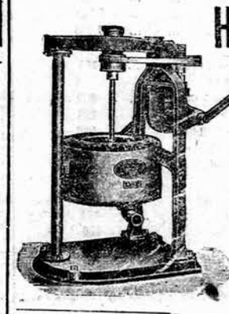
There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."
Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—
A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.
We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.
Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.
The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to submit their remedy to the week's test allotted to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.
Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.
Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.
No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co. 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.
Dear Sirs, Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.
Name.....
Address.....

HAND POWER CENTRIFUGAL
FOR SMALL SUGAR PLANTATIONS.



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SCORES OF MACHINES IN USE.
THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED.
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BENGER'S FOOD
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.
It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.
Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

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RYLAND STREET WORKS
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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE N. 72.

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SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
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CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITIONS)

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 15.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Fins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	85 5/8		1/8
do. Rentes	...	97	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	...	99 7/8	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	...	63 7/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	...	23 13/16	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence		23 7/8	un	chgd
do. in New York	...	51 5/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·12		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin	...	20·40 1/4		1/2
do. do. do. New York		4·85 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate		2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills				May
3 months' sight		1 5/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight		2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills		2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills		3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans		1/2		1/8
do. 7 day Market Loans		7/8		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchanged.
Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77 10½ unchanged.
*Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... ... Good demand Steady.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports 6,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·48+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 5/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·81	4·75	4·71	4·69	4·68
—05	—05	—04	—04	—05
F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	
4·70	4·71	4·72	4·73	
—04	—05	—05	—04	

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 35,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... 23,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... nil
Do to Continent ... ... 1,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·40 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·87+07 } Declined early owing to favorable weather reports and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Do. do. Dec. 8·68+07 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—9 1/8—1/16
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·79+06
Do. do. Dec. 8·70+06
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. ex-ship—Nominal.
White Karachi.—39 3-4 Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Buyers—Canal.
Red Karachi 39 1-4 Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Value—Canal.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,690,000.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 53½ Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Value—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53 1-2 Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Nominal—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 47 1/2 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Done Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 4s. 2d.—Buyers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [15TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market opened steady to-day with most Banks offering to sell at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. without finding many buyers. Demand Bank bills were easily obtainable at 1s. 3 31-32d. for ready or forward delivery. The rate for Credits is also firmer, the general quotation being 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight, and it has only been exceptionally that 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight has been done for the mail. Far Eastern rates are quiet but steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15-16d to 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-2
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	127 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	175

Government Paper :—
The Market has been quieter to-day. At opening the quotations were 95 9-16 for cash and 95 7-16 for the settlement. There have been several sellers and the ready rate is probably 1-8 down since morning. These have been sellers for the account also, but at the close the quotation is steady at 95 3-8. Calcutta rates are unchanged at 95 7-16 ready and 95 3-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·7
1st Settlement	„ 95·6

Bullion :—
On Monday the home bar silver markets were unchanged at 23 13-16 ready and 23 7-8 for two months' delivery forward. New York was steady at 51 5-8. Locally the Market opened at 61 1-8 ex. duty but on small Bazaar buying has improved to 61 3-8 for ready bars. Forward rates close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	61	3	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	61	5	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
There is some enquiry from exporters to-day for new crop, while local mills are buying chiefly old lots of ready cotton and the off-take is moderate Prices remain unchanged and the market closes steady as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	223/4	March-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	223	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kamptí ...	211	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203	„
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	195	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	195	„
Fine M. G. Oomras Fair Staple ...	...	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	186	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	184	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	189	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	179	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	170	„

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 5,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·84	4·79	4·75	4·73
+03	+04	+04	—04
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·72	4·74	4·75	4·76	4·77
+04	+04	+04	+04	+04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 3 0
Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 7 12 6 R. D.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Rapeseed :—
The market is firm with good enquiry.
We quote :—
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 4 0 B. T.
Yellow Gujerat ... „ 9 9 0 „
Yellow Cawnpore... „ 9 3 0 „

Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 9 15 0
Apl.-May. ... ... „ 9 4 0
Tone—Firmer.

Castorseed :—
... Rs. 30 0 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Rs. 24 13 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 6 1 0 B.T.
Tone.—Firm.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 5 3 0
White Pessi 85 p.c. ... „ 5 9 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,465
India	63 1-4
Indian Specie Bank	52 1-2

Mills :—

David	382 1-2
Kohinoor	745
Manockji Petit	3,235
Textile	1,185

Presses :—

Bombay Cotton Press	105

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	309
Badham Pile & Co	133
Bombay Flour Mill	910
Central India Mining	297 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,132 1-2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Patti	114
Tapti-Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	481	bales.
Wheat	3,005	cwts.
Linseed	153	„
Rapeseed	251	„
Gingellyseed	107	„
Poppyseed	730	„
Groundnuts	290	„
Castorseed	4,983	„
Rice	87,748	„
Myrabollams	2,087	„
Cottonseed	248	„
Mowrased	933	„
Gram	4,510	„
Joowar	282	„
Maize	nil	„

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

"The local Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank Limited, has received a telegram from the Head Office in Yokohama to the effect that, at 57th Ordinary General meeting of the Share Holders held at the Head Office on the 10th September 1908, the Bank declared a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum adding to the Reserve Funds Yen 5,00,000, thus raising the amount Yen 1,51,00,000, and Carried Forward to next account Yen 11,13,600."

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 8th Sept. 1908, as compared with the statement of 1st Sept. 1908:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 1. Rs.	a.	p.	Aug. 25. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,62,50,000	0	0	1,62,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	2,21,44,303	14	3	2,29,68,334	8	4
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,97,36,825	14	4	17,13,76,563	8	7
Bank Post Bills, &c...	10,10,496	10	5	7,52,680	0	2
Sundries	12,45,452	2	10	12,64,689	2	10
Rs...	23,03,87,078	9	10	23,26,12,767	3	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	3,39,76,006	0	0	3,32,81,223	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	31,67,015	0	0	31,49,379	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,37,40,139	4	11	4,19,71,597	5	1
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,34,51,911	11	0	4,37,50,477	0	0
Bills discounted, &c ...	2,41,24,713	9	4	2,55,63,783	15	8
Balances with other Banks ...	16,29,309	8	8	15,41,543	6	7
Bullion ...	4,053	0	0	4,053	0	0
Dead Stock...	16,68,625	8	2	16,68,308	14	
Stamps ...	15,585	0	1	15,284	14	1
Sundries ...	2,55,197	10	1	2,52,591	6	11
	15,20,42,856	4	3	15,11,98,233	15	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	7,83,44,222	5	7	8,14,14,533	4	10
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
	23,03,87,078	9	10	23,26,12,767	3	11

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office...	4,40,973	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches ...	3,83,553	do
Other Deposits ...	16,38,738	do
Post Bills...	2,57,816	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	7,12,427	Decrease.
Loans ...	17,68,542	do
Accounts of Credit...	2,98,566	Increase.
Mercantile Bills...	14,39,070	do
Cash at Head Office ...	10,75,384	do
Cash at Branches ...	19,94,976	Increase.

Percentage 41·46

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 „	63½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 „ / 1½ „	63½ / 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 „	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	42 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United...	240	240	20	500
Century ...	500	500	50	375
Central India...	500	500	85	1,715
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,132
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	280
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent ...	100	100	5	101
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	985
David ...	250	250	20	332½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress ...	500	500	25	200
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,430
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	150½
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	300
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor...	500	500	25	745
Leopold ...	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,235
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,025
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysor Spinning ...	50	50	...	70
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	690
Phœnix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	80	690
Queen	1,000	1,000	50	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Sir M. ...	1	1	[illegible]	
Swadeshi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	925
Swadeshi Silk ...	500	500	30	575
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
S. Mahratta ...	250	250	20	310
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,250
Sun	200	150	25	170
Swadeshi ...	500	500	45	xd 1,715
Textile... ...	500	500	30	xd 1,132
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India...	1,000	1,000	2	528

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld	100	20	4	15
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	40
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Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
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Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	50	545
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Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	11½	135
Khangaum	400	400	25	300
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	12	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	25	275
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New Montfussil Co ...	400	400	50	655
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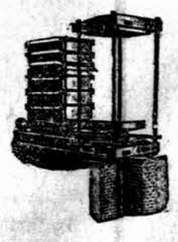

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